The Literary Digest

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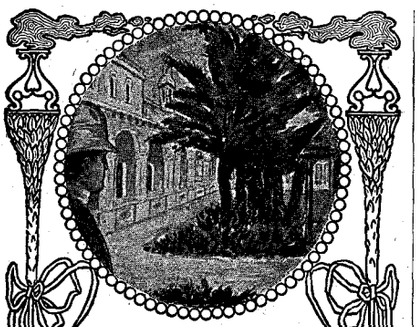

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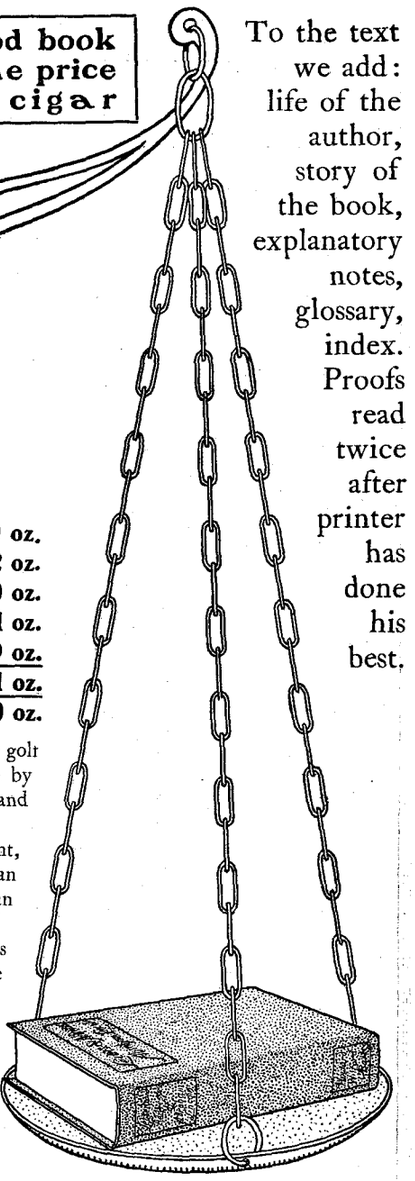

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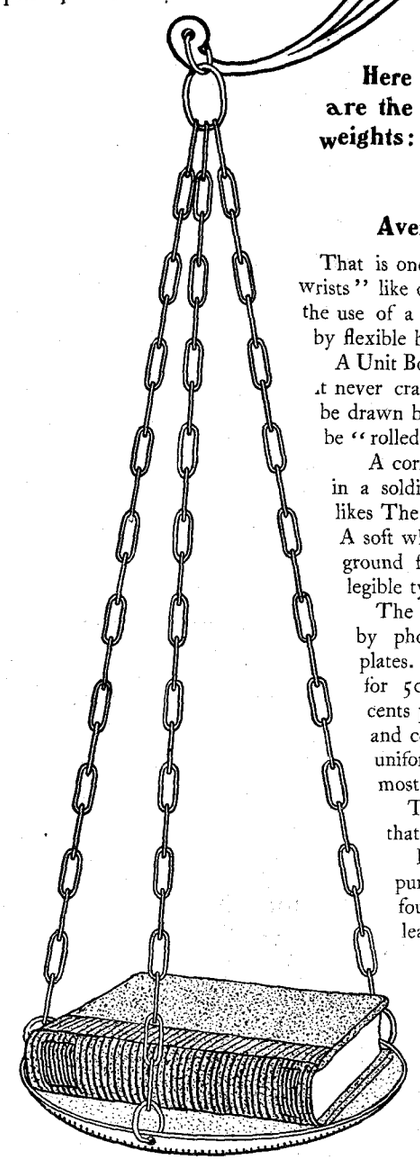

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evil again before thee: therefore leftest thou them in the hand of their enemies, so that they had the dominion over them: yet when they returned, and cried unto thee, thou heardest *them* from heaven; and many times didst thou deliver them according to thy mercies;
29 And [g]testifiedst against them, that thou mightest bring them again unto thy law: yet they dealt proudly,

10 *they gave a withdrawing shoulder.*
11 *protract over them.*
[g] Jer. 7, 25
12 *in the hand of thy prophets.*
1 Pet. 1, 11

over our cattle, at their pleasure, and we *are* in great distress.
38 And because of all this we make a sure *covenant*, and write *it;* and our princes, Lē'vītes, *and* priests, [12]seal *unto it.*

CHAPTER 10.

1 *Names of those who sealed the covenant,* 28 *which the rest of the people bound themselves to observe.*
29 *Points of the covenant.*

NOW [1]those that sealed [a]were, Nē-he-mī'ah, [2]the Tir'sha-thā, the

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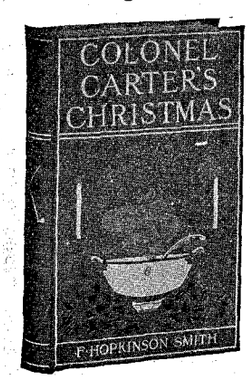

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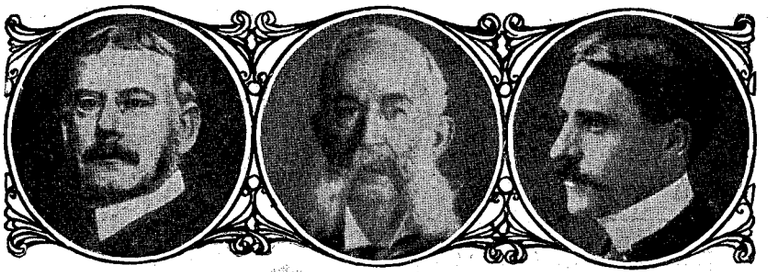

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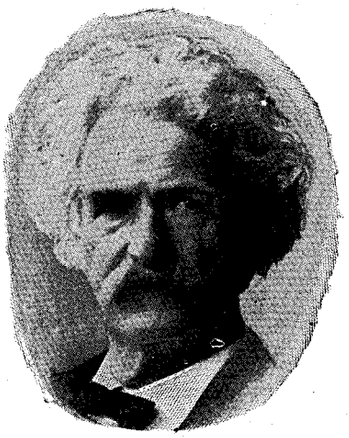

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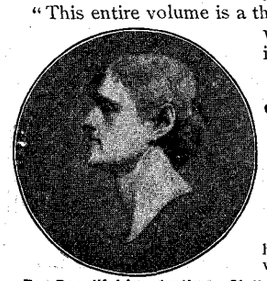

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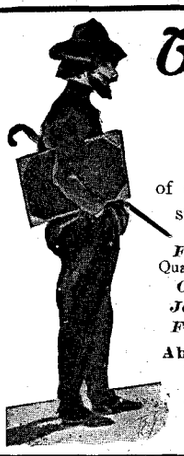

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

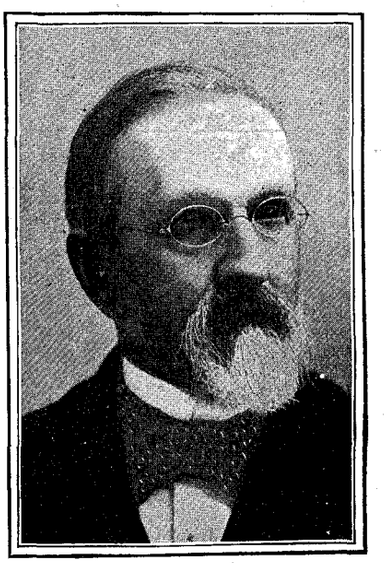
HOW THE PANAMA COUP IS REGARDED.

THE President has carried with him, in his action in the Panama affair, not only the press of his own party, but a goodly number of the "anti-imperialist" press, and of the Democratic and Independent papers. Journals like the Hartford *Times*, the Buffalo *Express*, and the Philadelphia *North American*, which disapprove of our Philippine policy, regard the Panama policy with favor; and such leading Democratic papers as the Atlanta *Constitution* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, which would rather see Mr. Roosevelt President of Liberia than of this country, support his action in this matter. The New York *Herald*, too, which has been censuring the Administration roundly for not turning to the Nicaragua route long ago, finds the whole aspect of the affair so changed by the revolution that it executes a right-about-face, declares for the Panama route, and calls upon its readers to stand by the President. And the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whose charges of Panama corruption and jobbery have been a topic of national discussion, gives up the fight for Nicaragua, and concludes that the Panama route, jobbery and bribery and all, has won. Yet there are a large number of influential papers, like the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), *Times* (Ind.), *American* (Dem.), and the Springfield *Republican*, which assail the Panama program as a policy of piracy and spoliation; and there are more that assume a non-committal tone and seem unready to take up the cudgels for either side.

Our prompt recognition of a republic two days old and our veto upon Colombia's military efforts to regain her lost province are regarded by the opposition press as amazing and indefensible; while the papers that indorse our action think that Colombia's disregard of Panama in the canal treaty negotiations gave the people of the isthmus ample reason for revolution, and that the loss of the province serves Colombia right. Nobody is hurt, add these journals, except the Bogota authorities, who are referred to as "grafters," and who receive little sympathy.

New England.

The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that we have treated Colombia "with all possible consideration." We offered their Government $10,000,000 for the privilege of building the canal, when "the truth is," it declares, "that if the people of the United States enrich the isthmus by building a canal, the people who are to be benefited by it should pay us," so that "under the circumstances it won't do to pretend that we have done, or are likely to do, any wrong to the people of Colombia." The Providence *Journal* (Rep.) regards Colombia's plight as "entirely her own fault," and expresses a belief that the country will support the President. The Boston *Journal* (Rep.), too, has little sympathy with Colombia. "Let not Colombia kick anybody but herself," it remarks; "she went out looking for trouble, and has reaped what she has sown." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) would not be sorry to see the affair go to the length of the annexation of Panama to this country. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), on the other hand, regards the incident as "one of the most discreditable performances in our history," and thinks that "our Government, without excuse, has virtually seized the isthmus by force, and now, with shocking hypocrisy, defends its wickedness as in the line with the most honored precedents and the highest morality." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) wishes that we might have gained our ends without "becoming responsible for dangerous methods," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) and *Advertiser* (Rep.), and the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) await further events before expressing opinion.



JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN,

President of Colombia, whose people, angered by the defeat of the canal treaty and the loss of Panama, threaten to overthrow him by revolution.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

In New York city the most notable feature of newspaper opinion is the conversion of *The Herald* from Nicaragua to Panama. "A week's events," it declares, "have settled a vital issue of years and put an end to delay in the undertaking of a great national improvement long demanded by the interests of the country and the sentiment of the people. Opinions may continue to differ as to the respective natural advantages of the two discussed routes, but there can be but one sentiment as to the far-reaching political value of a waterway across Panama as an independent republic over a canal through Panama as a discontented, revolution-menacing state of Colombia." *The Sun* (Rep.), which has long advocated the annexation of Panama, rejoices that we have a President who did not hesitate to "strike while the iron was hot." *The Tribune* (Rep.), *Press* (Rep.), *Mail and Express* (Rep.), and *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) support the President's program. "Any attempt of the opposition to make out of it political capital against the Administration," *The Journal of Commerce* believes, "is sure to be a fiasco and to weaken the party that undertakes it." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) and *Citizen* (Dem.) indorse the President's action. The New York *Times* (Ind.), however, characterizes our proceeding as "one of conquest and spoliation," and *The American* (Dem.) calls it "an act of piracy." A long and strong protest from *The Evening Post* (Ind.) was quoted in these columns last week. *The World* (Ind. Dem.) regards the affair as on

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"I WONDER IF I OUGHT TO PUT IT IN MY COLLECTION."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

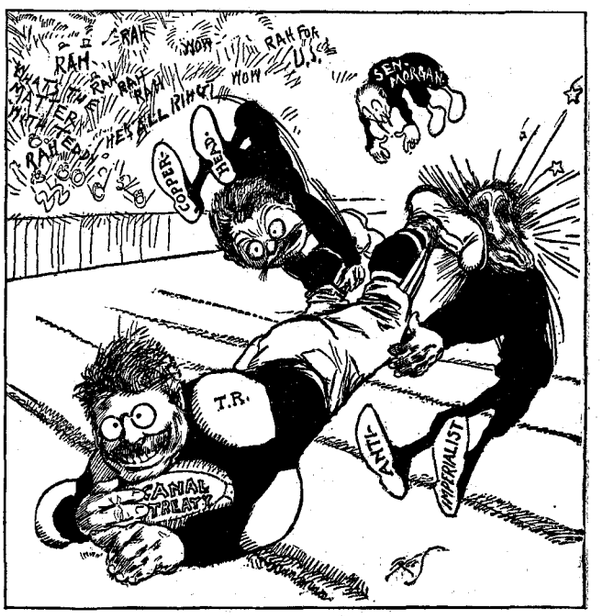
the same plane with previous iniquities. It says: "After our border raid upon Mexico for more slave territory; after our 'Gadsden purchase' by collusion with a purchasable Mexican dictator; after our made-to-order revolution in Hawaii, followed by its prearranged annexation; after our wresting from Spain and subjugation of the Philippines; after our faithless attempt to compel Cuba to seek admission to the Union by denying her a promised treaty outside of it, Europe is as little astonished at American aggression in Panama as it is at Russia's duplicity in Manchuria."

In Philadelphia *The Press* (Rep.) regards the President's action as unavoidable, and believes that "his prompt and vigorous action has doubtless conduced to a speedy and peaceful solution" of the canal problem. *The North American* (anti-imperialist) finds "satisfaction in the knowledge that the rapacious grafters of the Colombian Senate have overreached themselves," and declares that "there can be no doubt of our duty to keep the isthmus open and to dig the canal." *The Inquirer* (Rep.) says frankly that "there is no use in being squeamish in considering this Panama business," and expresses the belief that we should not only recognize Panama's independence, but should "exercise such protection over her as will forever prevent any nation from despoiling her." *The Ledger* (Ind.), on the other hand, thinks we have thrown over the Ten Commandments and enrolled ourselves among the national freebooters; and *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) believes that "we could better afford to forego the canal than to arouse a feeling through the length and breadth of South America that our professions of good-will are hypocritical and that our superior strength is something the Latin-American nations need regard with fear."

GEN. ESTEBAN HUERTAS,

Commander of the Colombian battalion at Panama which joined the revolutionists. He has been made commander of the Panama army.

The new international arrangement, in the opinion of the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), "will, without question, inure to the advantage of the whole world, without in the least injuring any people, unless it should be those of Colombia, who have invited the disaster which has befallen them, and who have only themselves to blame." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), too, thinks that the recent startling events "have served Colombia right," but it also thinks that the new republic "should be allowed to fight for its existence without help or hindrance." And the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says: "It is a thousand pities that the Administration could not have had the grace, and the regard for the country's good name, to stand aloof until the situation cleared. As it is, we have added one more precedent to that of Hawaii, and that of the Philippines, along the line of those things which take us out of the



GAINING GROUND.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

category of non-grabbing nations, and put our international morality upon a level with that of the European Powers."

Chicago and the Middle West.

The President has done no more than he ought to have done, thinks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and if he had done less "he would be roundly abused by the people who are abusing him for doing his duty." "The case is one in which the refinements of argument count for little by comparison with facts and necessities that are apparent to the whole world," says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.), and *The Inter Ocean* believes that the chief thing to be kept in mind is that there must be no backward step in our progress toward the canal. "We can not surrender what we have gained," it declares. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, suggests that "it is not merely a question of practical expediency, but one which involves the honor, good faith, and prestige of the United States," and the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) makes the point that if any European Power had treated us in 1861 as we are treating Colombia now, "we would have regarded it as unspeakably outrageous."

Most of the papers in the Middle West commend the President. The Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), an anti-imperialist paper of wide influence, believes that "even if the United States fomented the revolution, it acted in the interests of the governed, and that is of more importance than the interests of the governing power, whether it be a corrupt group of politicians in Bogota or a monarchy in Europe." And the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.), another opponent of our Philippine policy, says that "with the interests at stake, no other nation in the world would have dealt so leniently with Colombia as the United States have dealt." "The position of the United States on the continent," it adds, "justifies all that has been done, and more." And so thinks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). "Colombia has simply got what she deserved," remarks the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.); and the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) says also that "Colombia's greed and her failure to ratify the canal treaty are responsible for the loss of Panama." Nor is there "a scrap of

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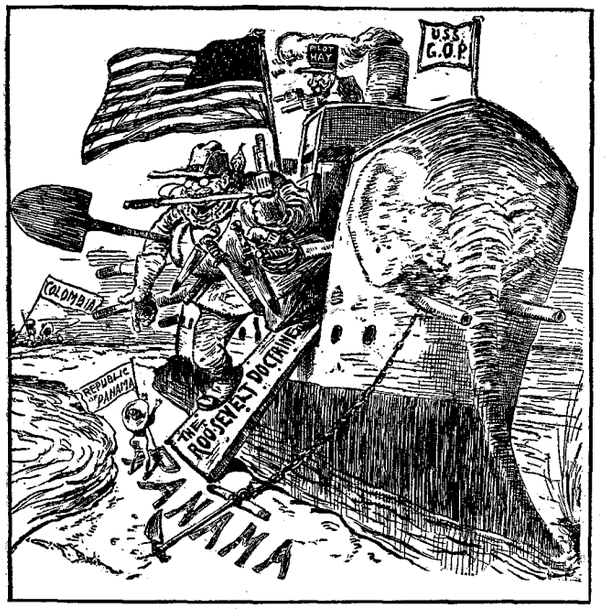
evidence," remarks the Buffalo *News* (Ind.), "to justify the assumption that our Government has pursued any other than the straight course of propriety," an opinion that is shared by the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) and *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.). The Detroit *News* (Ind.), which regards our Philippine policy with a critical eye, favors the annexation of Panama; and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) argues that since Colombia is to blame for the present situation, it should pay any expenses that we incur. On the other side of the question the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) thinks that "the American people will be reinforced in their conviction that they have a very unsafe and uncertain President," and believes that "we are getting ready to apply the principle to the Colombians that the British bedeviled South Africa and the Boers with, and which we have fastened on the Philippines. It is not the American way, save on the imperial principle that might makes right."

The South.

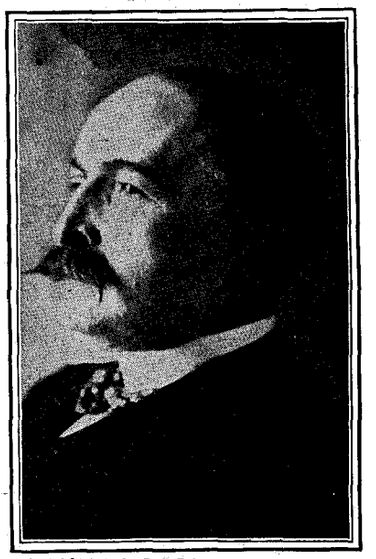
"The recognition of the right of secession in the Panama instance by the United States Government is a logical vindication of the principle contended for forty years ago by the seceding States of the Union," says the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), and many other Southern papers note the same fact, not without satisfaction. Not a few of them indorse the President's action in the matter. "Every patriot should stand by the status as it is, and proceed to back up the Government as one man," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.); and so thinks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. "The opportunity has come," declares the latter paper, "to further an enterprise that will benefit the commerce of the world, and benefit more especially the Southern States and this whole country, an enterprise to which this country has become committed beyond possibility of creditable recession, and it would have been an act of pitiful weakness not to have taken advantage of this opportunity." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) predicts the annexation of Panama, and expects to see only good come out of the whole affair; and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) finds our justification in the fact that Colombia was "needlessly obstructing the world's commerce." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), however, believes that "we have become a nation of land-grabbers, stayed in our course only by the strong arm, and indifferent to the rights of the weak"; and the Columbia *State* (Dem.) calls the situation "a conspiracy, in which the United States is a shameless accomplice." "The affair has an ugly look, at best," to the Houston *Post* (Dem.), and it suggests that we turn to the Nicaragua route, a suggestion also urged by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.). Says the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): "It appears to us that the Panama *coup d'état* is another far step in the imperial policy, and that the object is to make the construction of the Panama Canal, an enterprise on which the heart of the American people is set, a pretext for engaging in a war with Colombia, without giving the people of this country time to think, for the enlargement once more of our army and navy, and to extend the power of the Executive."



DE-LIGHT-ED!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

The West and Northwest.

The Administration "has not only kept within its right so far, but has done no more than its duty," declares the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), while the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), which has long been advocating the guardianship of the United States over the entire hemisphere, views the situation with unconcealed pleasure. The action of the President is also indorsed by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.), and *Sentinel* (Rep.), and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). The President's program is "courageous, just, and progressive," says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), and the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) is glad that "the greedy little South American republic has fallen a victim to its own trickiness." Similar approval is heard from the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.), the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), and the San Francisco *Call* (Rep.). Says *The Call*:



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PHILIPPE BUNEAU-VARILLA,
A leader of the revolution, and diplomatic representative of the new republic at Washington.

"Looking to our interest in the canal, there is obvious propriety in having that waterway in the joint control of the United States and a people who are all interested in it. The creation of a purely isthmian state, advanced and self-governing, to be traversed by the canal, is required by the world's commerce. The great body of Colombia, being remote from the canal, with an immobile people who would never see it and who would appreciate it only as something new to be plundered if possible, has not more right to control it in any degree than the savages of the Kongo basin."

The Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) says, however:

"It is as wrong for the United States to recognize the Panama Provisional Government as it would be for England to recognize a

THE FIRST SHOVELFUL.
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

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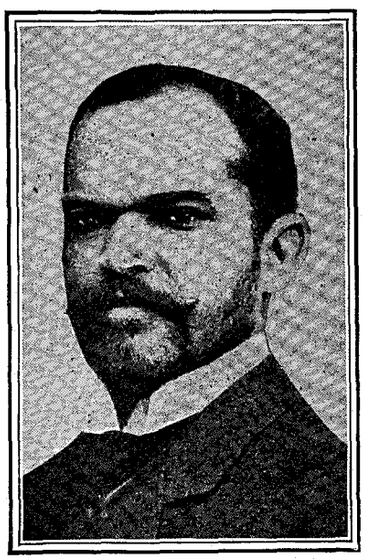
provisional government for Utah if this State should secede from the Union. And what a howl would go up if the latter suggestion became a fact; and what a just howl it would be, too. This country wants the interoceanic canal badly, of that there can be no question; but the people do not want it badly enough to be guilty of underhanded dealings in securing it. It begins to look as if nobody can touch that Panama ditch without being defiled."

ANOTHER SANTO DOMINGO REVOLUTION.

IT is expected by one of the newspaper paragraphers that the Central and South American visitors to the St. Louis Exposition will behold with envy the fly-wheel in the Machinery Building which will execute 2,000 revolutions a minute. The best that Santo Domingo has done of late is three revolutions in a year and a half. In May, 1902, Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez was turned out of the presidency by Gen. Horacio Vasquez in a successful revolution; last March General Vasquez was overthrown by Gen. Alejandro Woz y Gil; and now General Gil is opposed by General Jiminez. The New York *Tribune* gives the following information in regard to the insurgent general:

GEN. JUAN ISIDRO JIMINEZ,
Who heads the latest revolution in Santo Domingo.

"The report that Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez has been proclaimed President of the Dominican Republic by the insurgents fighting for possession of Santo Domingo, the capital, was something of a surprise to his compatriots in this city. It has been known since Jiminez left here, a few months ago, for Porto Rico, that he was anxious to return to the office from which he was deposed by Gen. Horacio Vasquez, about a year and a half ago. In fact, he resigned the place of fiscal agent of Santo Domingo to the United States and Europe, to which President Woz y Gil had appointed him, that he might be free to take part in a rebellion and return to the Presidency. It was not expected, however, that his hopes would be realized, as Gen. Carlos Morales, governor of Porto Plata, a former priest, who started the movement, has also aspirations for the place. Another reason for believing that General Jiminez would not again become President was the opposition to him of the Vasquez element.



GEN. ALEJANDRO WOZ Y GIL,
Jiminez's opponent.

"General Jiminez, before his appearance as an 'insurrecto,' was a merchant in this city. He was proclaimed President of Santo Domingo on the overthrow of President Heureaux in 1898, altho, as in the present instance, he took no part in the fighting. He was, in turn, deposed by General Vasquez, who was then Vice-President. His one ambition since then, it is said, was to regain the office of chief executive of the little West Indian republic, in which he seems to have at last succeeded. General Jiminez is about sixty years old, unusually tall for a Dominican, and has a military carriage."

The New Orleans *Picayune* advocates the annexation of the island before these perpetual disturbances get the United States into trouble. It says:

"Revolutions are as common in Santo Domingo as the recurrence of the seasons. There have been half a dozen such outbreaks in as many years, and between times the country itself is kept in a state of unrest by bad government, and foreign countries are put to annoyance by infringements upon the rights and property of their subjects and embargoes placed upon trade.

"Santo Domingo is one of the little opera-bouffe republics whose very existence is possible only because of the jealousies and rivalires existing between the great nations of the earth. The governing classes in Santo Domingo are negroes, and their attempts at government are a mere travesty upon republican forms and institutions. The only law is the convenience and caprice of those in power, and revenues are collected only to furnish fat livings for successful faction leaders. As soon as one faction grows more powerful than the one controlling the Government for the time being, there is a revolution, and one set of rascals is turned out to make room for a worse.

"Did such mongrel states do no harm except within their own borders they might be tolerated and ignored, but they are a constant menace to international peace. Santo Domingo, for instance, is constantly coquetting with one or another European Power, offering to grant important concessions for a consideration. As such concessions might involve a serious violation of the Monroe Doctrine, our Government is compelled to be constantly on the watch, and on many occasions it has been necessary to threaten forcible interference.

"The latest revolution brings into prominence the question of forcibly annexing Santo Domingo and Haiti as the best means of preventing them from embroiling us sooner or later with one or the other of the European Powers. At least we could compel them to maintain a stable and strong government of whose friendship we could be certain."

CORPORATIONS AND MONTANA JUSTICE.

THE decision of Governor Toole, of Montana, to call the legislature in extra session, so as to end the copper war in that State (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week), is, so the New York *Evening Post* thinks, an event that may affect the whole theory of Democratic government in the United States. Judge Clancy, of Butte, recently rendered a decision against the Amalgamated Copper Company, whereupon that company closed its mines, throwing fully 20,000 men out of work. The company demanded as a condition of reopening the mines that the legislature be summoned to pass a "fair trial law," providing that mining cases may be transferred from one court to another, when the judge before whom they are brought has shown prejudice; and the Governor was flooded with petitions asking that a special session be called for that purpose. Governor Toole yielded, and the mines resumed operation. He also entered a protest against such a law, and declared that it would be better for the State to have the "calamity" continue indefinitely than to establish the precedent that "legislation of a given kind should be made a condition precedent to the doing or commission of any act by any corporation or individual in this State." He remarked that no other conclusion was "consistent with the genius and spirit of our Government, which demands the free and untrammeled action of its legislative department."

"It certainly is a most amazing condition of affairs," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "where the people of a State, dissatisfied with the unpleasant rulings of a particular judge, propose to take steps whereby the action of the judiciary in the future will be subordinated to the popular will." "It looks as tho the real governing power in Montana was the Amalgamated Copper

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Company, or likely to become so," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce;* and *The Evening Post*, mentioned above, remarks:

"Montana is, of course, merely a 'mining-camp,' which a few capitalists 'carry in their pockets.' But it is not the only State controlled directly by large corporate interests, or by political bosses from whom favors in specific matters can be bought at any time. It is, to be sure, logically fitting that such a wide departure as the present in the direction of open bargaining (accompanied by threats) between great corporations and state governments should first be made in Montana. But the specter of the 'precedent' should and will trouble other minds than Governor Toole's. Universal suffrage has led many to claim that the people of the United States can have any kind of government they desire. And it is also contended that our educational and other processes will increasingly tend to make the people desire the best kind of government. But how far is this tendency in danger of being counteracted by the coercive influence of large corporations applied to purely selfish ends? There is no denying the fact that the Amalgamated Company had the industrial situation in Montana by the throat. Man must first of all eat. But it is not pleasant to see his necessities of this nature dominating his political functions quite so powerfully as they are now doing in Montana."

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

AN interesting contrast is afforded by the attitude of the Republican and Democratic press in the matter of Presidential nominations. In the Republican camp but one name is heard; in the Democratic camp half a dozen. Senator Hanna, many think, might be a formidable rival of President Roosevelt for the nomination, but he declines to be considered a candidate. "I'll fire anybody out of a sixth-story window who ever mentions that subject to me again," he is reported as saying, and, as one newspaper notes, "few politicians are courting death in this painful form." On the other side of the party fence, Senator Gorman, ex-President Cleveland, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, Congressman William R. Hearst, and Mayor-elect McClellan, of New York city, are "mentioned." Senator Gorman carried Maryland, a doubtful State, on the race issue, and his candidacy has considerable strength among the Southern press; ex-President Cleveland has some strong newspaper support, but some equally strong opposition; Mr. Hearst seems to have many friends among the small newspapers here and there throughout the country, while in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco his own papers command a wide influence. The other three mentioned above are well thought of by the Democratic press at large, altho in Colonel McClellan's case his foreign birth (in Dresden) is thought by some to put him out of the running, even tho he is of American parentage

DOWNED AGAIN.

UNCLE MARK—"I wonder how many more times I'll have to knock this thing out."
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Many columns in Mr. Hearst's newspapers are filled with complimentary notices from papers which make up in number for what they lack in prominence, felicitating Mr. Hearst upon the Democratic victory in the New York city election, and saluting him as the 1904 nominee. Some of these are the Hardinsburg, Ky., *Gore*, the Mount Airy, N. C., *News*, the St. Joseph, Mo., *Union*, the Lincoln, Ill., *Courier*, the West Point, Ga., *News*, the Olympia, Ga., *Capital*, the Cookeville, Tenn., *Herald*, the Smith Center, Kan., *Journal*, the Brazil, Ind., *Democrat*, etc., etc. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says, however:

"The campaign literature of the W. R. Hearst League of New York, speaking of the popular support of his Presidential aspirations, says: 'Never before was such feeling for an individual demonstrated so far in advance of the convention.' Maybe so. And yet, if the people down South are falling over each other in their mad rush to support Mr. Hearst, the fact had escaped our notice."

Many of the Southern papers are speaking very favorably of Mr. Gorman as a candidate. The Columbia *State* remarks in opposition:

"With Gorman as the Democratic nominee and Roosevelt as the candidate of the Republican party next year the latter would be in a position to make the strongest sort of appeal—demagogic and insincere tho it be—to the anti-trust, anti-Wall Street sentiment which is rife throughout the land. And the conservative citizen, who sincerely and not wildly desires currency reform, tariff revision, and control of the trusts, would be at a loss to know for whom to vote were the choice confined to Gorman and Roosevelt."

The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) discusses the situation as follows:

"We opine that it is worse than useless in the present status of events to consider more than four men as possibilities—Gorman, Cleveland, Judge Parker, and Hearst. If the order of the precedence in which they are here set down should suggest that it is also our order of preference, we will not take the trouble to either deny or affirm the impeachment. We intend to steadfastly deny ourselves the luxury of prophecy.

"It will not do any harm to pick Mr. Hearst out first for a momentary glance at his chances and claims. Mr. Hearst is a stanch and loyal Democrat; one who has done yeoman service for the party. Energetic, ambitious, and pushing, he has withal something of a following, scattered, it is true. Mr. Hearst is a born fighter, liberal with his millions, successful as an agitator, fortunate in that he seems to possess much talent in picking out the sort of men who know how to further his interests. . . . Naturally he attracts and appeals to earnest and energetic young Democrats. His papers are the consistent opponents of robber corporations and special privileges, and he can always be depended on to fight for his party. He is an ambitious young man and a conspicuous American citizen, worthy of much praise and much confidence, and he has undoubtedly a brilliant future before him. It may be that he will demonstrate that he is Presidential timber.

"In considering Judge Parker, of New York, one is at once confronted by the difficulty of discovering a positive record on his part. To the country at large he is not well known, and while his

THE FAT MAN—"Did I hear you say Grover, lady?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal.*

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characteristics are such as to inspire us with faith in his conservatism and sound judgment, it is yet doubtful if he is the sort of a leader who would awaken and direct the greatest enthusiasm in the rank and file in the capacity of a standard-bearer. . . . . .

"Cleveland is a statesman, broad, liberal, and yet cautious. The solid commercial and industrial interests of the country repose faith in him; and the people at large extend to him their confidence because they have trust in his ability to stand between them and financial and industrial pirates. But there is the 'no-third term' precedent. George Washington set the example, and while in the hundred years or more since Washington died there are several other of the first President's examples which have not been so scrupulously followed, there appears to be a feeling that it would be unwise in any man to signify that he wanted a third term. Mr. Cleveland has taken pains to indicate on many occasions that he did not consider himself a candidate for the nomination for which he continues to be mentioned.

"Senator Gorman, by his recent brilliant victory in Maryland, commands to-day more power and prestige than he has at any previous time during his career. It was a bitterly fought campaign that he has just won, and he won it despite the efforts of President Roosevelt, who took an unbecoming and almost hysterical personal interest in it. Moreover, Gorman, by a clever maneuver, suddenly put the President on the defensive on the race question; and clearly enunciated its importance as a campaign issue for next year. Gorman is the recognized leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate; and he possesses in remarkable combination the qualities which make a profoundly deep politician and a magnetic leader. He has the ability to organize and to execute. Moreover, he is a man who has never been allured by the gleam of pinchbeck doctrines into casting away the real gold of his Democracy.

"The South will, as usual, go solidly for whatever candidate is nominated. Of the varying degrees of popularity enjoyed in this section by the four men mentioned we should say that Cleveland and Gorman had more of the kind which materialize into delegates at a national convention. Gorman has vastly increased his hold on the South and the border States by his stand on the race question."

OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

THE Washington correspondents seem to agree that reciprocity with Cuba, after two years of advocacy and opposition, is now in sight. It is expected that the measure will pass the House before this paper reaches its readers, and that nothing worse than

CUBA—"Wonder what's that."
—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

delay will threaten it in the Senate. The opposition among the House Republicans has been won over, it is said, by the President himself; one observer remarks: "The Michiganders still love beet-sugar, but they get ague every time they look up at the White House."

"The real fight on Cuban reciprocity," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "will occur in the Senate," and as less than two weeks of the special session will remain, "there is now no chance of its passing the Senate before the regular session begins," altho the fact "that the bill will finally pass both branches during the regular session is now admitted by its opponents." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Press* also doubts if the Senate will dispose of the matter before the end of the special session. "It is too much to hope that it will become a law this month," says the Chicago *Tribune*, corroboratively, "but it is permissible to believe that it will be one by the Christmas holidays." "The flow of words," it adds, meditatively, "can not go on forever." "It seems likely," to the Boston *Herald* correspondent, "that the opposition will not be of a prolonged or factious character," and the New York *Tribune* correspondent says that "altho it is known that the Louisiana Senators will debate the measure extensively," an early vote is hoped for. "As the treaty was ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate" (last spring), adds the latter correspondent, "it is not believed that any considerable negative vote will be cast, and only the patience necessary to permit its opponents to voice their sentiments will be required before Cuban reciprocity becomes an accomplished fact." The New York *Journal of Commerce* takes the hopeful view that the measure may become law before Thanksgiving.

A DUCAL WEDDING IN NEW YORK.

A WRITER in a recent number of a British magazine takes fright at the thought that the British women are becoming Americanized. What his emotions were when he read of the conduct of the mob of American women who tried to storm a church in New York city last week where a fashionable wedding was being "solemnized" have not yet been made public. These women were New York women, not American women, says one New England paper, and they "are plainly well fitted to be the mothers, wives, and sisters of the grafters and leg-pullers who seem to compose so large a proportion of the male population of the metropolis." The New York *Mail and Express*, however, thinks that the same thing might have happened "almost anywhere else in the United States," and reminds us that "when Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, toured the country after the Spanish war, mobs of women from the Atlantic to the Pacific fought to get at him. Those exhibitions were not a manifestation of metropolitan degradation."

It appears from the newspaper accounts that a throng of well-dressed women, numbering from 6,000 to 10,000, surrounded St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York, on Tuesday of last week, to see what they could of the wedding of Miss Mary Wilson Goelet to John Innes-Ker, Duke of Roxburghe, and possessor of eight other minor British titles. In the early morning, scores of them stole into the church and hid in dark corners of the gallery, or lay concealed under the pews, only to be ferreted out and ejected. Fifteen entered the cellar through the coal-hole and refused to leave until dragged out by the police; others broke into the lumber-room, and three tried to see the ceremony through a letter-slot. All were driven out and kept at a distance by a hundred policemen, however, until the bride's carriage came in view. That was too much. The police lines were swept away like chaff, the women surrounded the bride's carriage, climbed upon the steps, peered into the windows, fingered her veil, and might have done more had not the police rallied and driven them back. One woman, it is said, made three charges upon an officer, and when he hurled her back among her struggling sisters for the third time she cried out, "How dare you push a lady!" To let the New York *American* continue the story:

"The women fought the police tooth and nail. Some of them

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fell fainting in the crush, only to be stepped on by their sister fighters, who, hatless some of them, their faces scratched, their hair awry, fought on, for they believed that Robert Goelet was the duke, and they would have risked their lives for one look at the fortunate peer. The carriage moved slowly, almost inch by inch, to the church entrance. There the police had cleared the space under the canopy, the sides of which came down to the sidewalk, closing in the passageway to the entrance. Women grasped with frenzied fingers at the canvas. Other women richly gowned went

DEPUTATION OF ENGLISH GIRLS ASK MR. CHAMBERLAIN FOR A PROTECTIVE DUTY ON AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

[Mr. Chamberlain himself married an American wife.]

—*The Queen* (London).

down on their hands and knees and tried to wriggle under the canvas and get inside the passage ahead of the bride. . . . . .

"Twenty or more women on the outside had sprawled down and, lifting the folds of the canopy, had crawled underneath it and were facing the bride as she approached. The police drove them back as the bride approached, but with their heads still showing they watched with self-satisfied smiles the passing of the procession, and retired to tell their less fortunate friends of the sight. Several other women who were caught trying to crawl under the canvas were caught half-way by the policemen. One policeman grabbed a woman by her foot as she was disappearing beneath the canopy. Shrieking wildly, she clung tightly to the canvas. Other policemen took a hand and finally the woman was drawn out, smiling and happy. She had seen the bride. . . . . .

"When the bridal party emerged from the church, the same scenes were repeated. Women brushed the police aside and fought each other to get to the side of the carriage containing the young duchess. All thought of propriety was cast aside, and two women thrust their faces almost inside the carriage window. They were dragged away by a policeman, and the Duke of Roxburghe, his face flushed with anger, drew the curtains down and ordered the coachman to drive on. The departure of the bride relieved the congestion somewhat, but also paved the way for the final act of lawlessness. Defying all authority, the mob of women swept into the church as the doors were thrown open to allow the invited guests to depart, and with ravenous hands descended upon the decorations. In half an hour there was not a bud or a flower, a palm, a streamer, or a bit of ribbon left. One woman snapped asunder the chancel-rail and led a group of several score up to the foot of the altar, from which the decorations disappeared in a trice. For an hour after the ceremony had been performed there was a constant stream of bedraggled women passing down Fifth Avenue, each bearing some trophy from the church in which the Duke of Roxburghe had made Miss May Goelet his bride."

The New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"Granting the delirious sincerity of the affair, we think it contains a moral for the fashionable rich. The American public expects of them more generous display of their intimate joys. The inconveniences arising yesterday from an impromptu celebration might have been wholly avoided had the bride's family grasped this great truth and consulted royal precedents. Troops of our crack squadron should have preceded the carriages, artillerymen should have guarded the church, military bands amused the populace, and after the ceremony the bridal party and escort should have followed an advertised line of march, distributing favors as they progressed. Meanwhile, improvised fountains might appropriately have run wine in front of the church and the clubs, while a discreet distribution of coal would have prevented the untoward incident of the fifteen women and the coal-hole. In short, the wedding bells of the rich should be not only merry, but regular in their tintinnabulations.

"Those who with aristocratic aloofness desire to hide their nuptial light under a bushel should be warned. The singular moderation shown by our women yesterday may not be repeated. Nothing but native tact prevented them from distributing the orange blossoms, the jewels, the veil, and the gown as souvenirs. But the proverbial forbearance and good nature of our American crowds must not be put to too great a strain. For the extremely rich or notorious the alternative is plain—either the elusive method of Senator Platt, which has its selfish advantages, or some such reasonable and ordered publicity as we have urged upon our best society."

The police report on the affair gives the impression that the newspaper accounts were somewhat exaggerated.

WAGE REDUCTIONS.

TEN-per-cent. cuts in the wages of steel and cotton mill workers again bring up the question of hard times, and this time in a way that affects the "full dinner-pail." The steel-workers, we are assured in a despatch from Pittsburg, will not suffer an actual decrease in pay, but will have to turn out 10 per cent. more work for the same wages. The Fall River cotton-mill operatives, however, to the number of about 28,000, will experience a 10-per-cent. decrease, altho they "will still be getting the wages of normal times," so one manufacturer says. Samuel Gompers, president of the National Federation of Labor, anticipates a general wage-reduction movement, and advises the labor-unions to resist it by strikes. The cotton-mill cut is discussed as follows by the New York *Evening Post*:

"The cut at Fall River is no surprise to any one acquainted with the industry, for it has been a well-understood fact for months past that there could be little profit in manufacturing without an advance in the price of finished products. Granting that the excessive quotations on cotton are due as much to natural conditions as to manipulation, there is still the question of the purchasing power of the community to be considered. A favorite argument with both cotton and wool manufacturers in recent years has been that the public would be forced to buy at any price. This has been shown to be a fallacy this year in the wool manufacturing industry; and evidently fears are entertained that the doctrine will prove equally ineffective in cotton.

"In fact, it has already proved a failure in the export trade. During September the exports of cotton cloths were only 16,315,864 yards, against 39,235,959 yards in the corresponding month last year. For the first nine months of 1903 they were 316,852,485 yards, against 419,103,371 yards. The really significant feature of the situation is the great drop in the shipments to China—from 23,759,038 yards in September, 1902, to 3,377,050 yards in September, 1903, and from 278,651,517 yards for the nine months of 1902 to 167,966,879 for the same period this year. Two facts are to be noted: First, there has been avery great increase in the spindleage of this country in recent years; and, second, the rapidly enlarging consumption of foreign cotton goods by China has furnished an outlet for this augmented production. The slump in the Chinese demand, occasioned by the high quotations made by our manufacturers, has greatly enlarged the offerings in the home market, where increased economy on the part of final consumers has already begun to be witnessed.

"Hence it is the inevitable which has occurred. The cost of production must be reduced, and wages, as is usually the case,

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must suffer first. There can be little doubt that the movement will not be confined to Fall River, but will extend to the other southern New England manufacturing centers, and eventully to the northern New England textile communities—that is, to the fine-goods mills. The question, of course, is, How will the operatives take the new situation? The presumption is that they will recognize its inevitable character and refrain from strikes."

The steel trust could maintain its wage schedule, the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks, if it was not so busily engaged in Wall Street. It remarks:

"The swollen volume of 'securities' floating and swaying over the stock market and tugging at the pockets of thousands of unwary investors is the ominous shadow over an industry that ought to be impregnable in the United States. It is to keep this from collapsing that prices are held up and expenses retrenched, when, with solid capital and reasonable profits, there would have been a great surplus fund and resources to withstand the siege of a few adverse months without making consumers and workmen pay for it."

PROGRESS OF MUNICIPAL REFORM IN AMERICA.

IN seven of fifteen typical American cities the reform element has gained the upper hand; in five, the efforts at municipal reform are succeeding slowly but surely; in three, all efforts have so far been unavailing. This is a summing up of present conditions as given in an article in the New York *Times* by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of *The Review of Reviews*. His remarks are based chiefly upon a series of fifteen papers on municipal reform contributed to *The Times* by as many different writers. "It is here in the great metropolis of the country," he writes, "that municipal reform work has achieved the best results, and is deservedly having the most beneficent influence upon good citizenship in a hundred cities throughout the length and breadth of the land." Even tho it does suffer a relapse now and then, Dr. Shaw believes that "New York is morally certain by such means in the long run to maintain its place in the list of those great modern cities that are managed in an honest and enlightened way for the health, comfort, and general advantage of their people."

In Chicago, too, reform is giving a good account of itself. There has been organized in that city for the past seven years the Voters' Municipal League. This league publishes a record of every candidate for local office, and indorses men of good record, whether Republicans or Democrats. The league resembles the Citizens' Union of New York, and Dr. Shaw observes that it has succeeded in driving out of the Board of Aldermen every man whom it disapproves. Other leagues are following in its footsteps. To quote:

"The reform of the aldermanic body has been followed by the establishment of high standards in appointive office. Alongside of the Voters' Municipal League and made up largely of the same men, is the Legislative Voters' League, which undertakes to see that Chicago is represented at Springfield, the state capital, by men who can be depended upon to oppose measures detrimental to the best interests of the city.

"There is another organization, the Citizens' Association, now conducted by men who made the Voters' Municipal League so powerful, and this association has especially devoted itself to the reform of the system of assessing and collecting taxes, and to the toning up of the civil service of the city. The Civic Federation and the Union of Improvement Clubs are organizations which have achieved good results in Chicago.

"Thus the great fight for common honesty in Chicago's municipal government has resulted in a very thoroughgoing victory. There will follow, in due time, those improvements in the paving and cleaning of the city, and in other of its services, which in a community as intelligent as Chicago are sure to come where 'grafting' has been eliminated."

The redemption of St. Louis from a corrupt administration is fresh in the minds of the people, and there is little need to review the work of Circuit Attorney Folk and Mayor Wells in prosecuting the members of the Council and Board of Aldermen who accepted the bribes for granting of certain street-railway franchises. Honesty and efficiency have been brought into the general work of the city, and "it remains to be seen how well St. Louis will sustain the work of Folk and Wells." In spite of the criticism that has been heaped on Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, Dr. Shaw believes that his administration is working for the public welfare, and that it is almost free from "grafting" and "boodling." Minneapolis, we are informed, "has shown remarkable efficiency in solving the creative problems of a new center of urban life," altho it recently obtained a "wholly ill-proportioned notoriety" through the exposure of corruption in the police department, which involved Mayor Ames. Both Portland, Ore., and New Orleans are dominated by the reform spirit.

In Boston, Baltimore, Toledo, Detroit, and San Francisco, the efforts at reform have made fair progress. Boston, the writer declares, "has accomplished a good deal of excellent municipal work within the past ten years," but it has at present "little to report that is definitely instructive to the country." Baltimore has given evidences of ability to carry on an honest municipal government, but it has "suffered much through the intrusion of party politics in city affairs and gross corruption at the polls." The new charter of the city focuses responsibility upon the mayor and other officials, and carefully guards the finances. Toledo has made much progress in recent years, and is almost free from the "sordid plight of a boss-ridden city like Cincinnati." In Detroit a Municipal League is at work, very much on the Chicago plan, and in San Francisco the reform movement is upon the whole making substantial advance.

On the other hand, the efforts to reform Pittsburg have been unavailing, and Cincinnati, Dr. Shaw observes, "is more deeply than ever sunk in the mire of the boss rule of Mr. Cox and his Republican machine. Municipal reform there, as at Pittsburg, lies in the future. The reformers are learning that they must go about their work in a business fashion." In regard to Philadelphia, Dr. Shaw quotes from the paper by Gordon H. Cilley, who devotes himself to the situation at present existing under Mayor John Weaver. Mr. Cilley's paper, says Dr. Shaw, does not "set forth any fundamental improvement in the citizenship of Philadelphia, which would indicate that good government is henceforth to be secured as a public right, and by intelligent effort, rather than as a more or less accidental favor from the controlling party machine."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wilson is the only member of the Cabinet who openly encourages grafting.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

NOW the Chinese are talking of going to war with Russia. As possible race suicide, this looks like the limit.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

IT is announced that the new Panama republic has a provisional government. Uncle Sam is probably furnishing the provisions.—*The Washington Post.*

A SCIENTIST estimates that the earth will last for 100,000,000 years longer. This will give Russia plenty of time to evacute Manchuria.—*The Kansas City Star.*

THE fact that McClellan has won a victory is not as surprising as such an announcement would have been forty years ago.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SPECULATORS in real estate who held on to their lots until the boom burst will understand about how Colombia feels at present.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"SWING Low, Sweet Chariot," was one of the songs of the campaign in New York. Instead of swinging Low, the chariot ran over him.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MARY MACLANE is getting near to her readers. She says she does not know what she will write about in her next book and they do not know what she wrote about in her last.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

NOT HURT.—While Tom Sharkey was driving on the New York Speedway his horse bolted and the "Sailor" was thrown from his runabout. Fortunately he landed on his head.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. GOMPERS has warned employers that they must not try to take advantage of dull times to reduce wages. It is possible, however, that in cases in which the employer has no money to pay his men, he will be permitted to close down the factory.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AUTHORS' VIEWS OF REVIEWING.

THE plan of a literary journal in which every author should criticize his own book was once broached by Samuel Coleridge, but never seems to have been realized. At first sight it doubtless seems improper that a writer should express his opinion about his own work. "Even novelists who advertise themselves by wearing long hair and eccentric costumes, by babbling to reviewers about themselves and their methods and by 'nobbling the press' so far as in them lies, will shrink from reviewing themselves," says Mr. Andrew Lang. And yet, adds the same writer, "Sir Walter Scott did it, better than any other man could have done it, in *The Quarterly Review*. Macaulay said that, if he reviewed his own 'History of England,' he could considerably damage its reputation; and no man then in England could probably have criticized Macaulay so well, and so tartly, as Macaulay himself. M. Jules Lemaître does criticize his own plays, at least he used to do so, just like those of other people." Mr. Lang proposes a new periodical, *Every Man His Own Reviewer*, and goes on to say (in an article in the New York *Independent*, October 29):

"Setting aside persons of mere empty vanity, who can not see things as they are, it is my impression that authors and artists would be the best critics of their own works. The first time that a writer opens his own volume, after it has gone beyond his control, is usually a moment of bitter disenchantment. He is likely—at least I am likely, to perceive misprints, and clumsy sentences, awkward or obscure, which in some mysterious way escaped his notice when he read, time after time, his proof-sheets. No hurried critic is half so likely to find out and censure these things as the author himself. He throws his book aside, and wants never to see it again. Give us my new literary journal and he will joyfully condemn his mistakes. Perhaps his publisher may not enjoy this frankness; that is another question. Long ago I was asked by a newspaper editor to review, anonymously, a volume of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' to which I had contributed an article on Molière. Too late for correction I had discovered errors which only a person who had worked hard at the subject was likely to notice. These blunders I rebuked, but the editor of the 'Encyclopædia' was not pleased by my candor. Perhaps publishers may agree with that editor.

"Apart from little slips in dates and facts, an author is never so well fitted to write his book as just after he has let it pass out of his hands. He now at last sees his topic steadily and sees it whole. Hitherto he has only seen it piecemeal. Now he knows that he ought to have handled it differently; that in one place he ought to have been more copious, in another more condensed. Perhaps in a difficult historical problem he ought, as it were, to have given the judge's summing up, not the arguments and the minute investigation of evidence in detail, which it is the business of the advocates on either side of the question to produce. These might be relegated to an appendix, where scarce any one will read them. But just as few will read them where they stand in the body of the work. The public will skip them, a bad thing for the book and its author.

"That author, at all events, now sees all round his subject, as he never saw all round it before, and, therefore, he is most competent to criticize it, or he ought to be. My new invented periodical would give him his opportunity."

The Bookman (November) presents an interesting budget of authors' views of reviewers, in the shape of letters sent in reply to an editorial request for opinions on this subject. James Lane Allen writes:

"Some critics seem to understand my books, some do not; but the general result of all criticism has been a very fair and just appreciation of any book that I have ever written. Sometimes a review will contain errors of statement—not of opinion—unaccountable except upon the supposition that the writer of it had not read all of the book in question, and that the part he had read had been read inaccurately. At other times a review bears evidences of a reading more thoughtful and thorough than could have been believed possible. Some of the best—much the best—criticism is to be found in the newspapers of the country. There are many reasons why this should be true. On the whole, I believe that the reviews in the best newspapers of the country are better than those in the magazines. I have occasionally found instances in which a critic would pick out what he regarded a flaw in a book—even the solitary item of a date—and throw all the rest away. As I do not like to charge motives, I accept the fact and do not philosophize. If he is pleased, so am I."

Owen Wister has a very poor opinion of the American critic. "I am very sorry indeed," he says, "for any good American critic—the sort who has for his ideals Sainte-Beuve, Sarcey, Lemaître, Anatole France. Such a critic is a lonely man upon our soil, unlistened to, uncared for, wasting his sweetness on an air more desert than anywhere reading and writing are practised." And Gertrude Atherton observes: "My own experience, from first to last, proves that all reviews might just as well remain unwritten." We quote, in conclusion, Mr. Marion Crawford's letter:

"I should find it very hard to give an account of my relations with the critics. I only read such criticisms of my books as I am given to understand deserve attention. These are generally handed to me by one or two or three persons whose opinions I esteem. My experience is, therefore, limited, but I may honestly say that the criticisms which I read and which certainly belong to the highest class of such work, are generally conscientious and often acute. So far as I am aware, I have more to be grateful for than to resent in what has been written about my work."

THE REIGN OF THE SPECTACULAR.

"THE obvious holds unchallenged sway." "The deeds that are conspicuous, the ideas that are garish, the literature that is episodic and pictorial, gain the popular favor." "The eye of the senses is regnant." "Surface-impressions satisfy." "There is a craze for pictures and pageants apart from their essential or even relative value." Such are some of the sentences in an indictment of modern thought and life penned by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble, a New England writer. She cites "the clergyman who uses an angling-line and bait as illustration in his sermon, the 'reportorial artist' who haunts the President and 'catches five facial expressions' during an earnest address, the prolix hack-writer who produces an emblazoned book of travel in countries that he has never seen, the hostess who entertains by a flaring vaudeville," as illustrations of the prevailing tendency; and adds: "Speakers of renown may find listeners to a discourse upon some scientific or literary theme, but even such are occasionally startled by the inquiry, 'Haven't you some lectures with lantern slides?'" She says further (in the Chicago *Dial*, November 1):

"Comment is needless upon the supremacy of the pictorial journal, and upon the scanty discrimination, among the mass of readers, as to literary or artistic merits. Only experience could make credible the fact that in homes, refined in other ways, the 'picture section' of the Sunday newspaper is given to the children as amusement,—lofty pabulum for the traditional, if not lineal, descendants of the Puritans! Lowell's words are relevant: 'Good taste may not be necessary to salvation or to success in life, but it is one of the most powerful factors of civilization.'

"The alliance of picture and text dates back even to the crude woodcuts of Caxton's 'Game and Play of the Chesse' in 1476, and the early broadsides down to Bewick and his successors. Pictorial and literary art have been reciprocally stimulating. Hiram Powers's 'Greek Slave' evoked one of Mrs. Browning's most tender sonnets. Giotto's portrait of Dante inspired Lowell to rare verse. . . . Because of the usefulness of such commingled art of a high grade one must the more deplore the bizarre in text and illustration. Perhaps with prevision of this danger, Wordsworth wrote his sonnet on 'Illustrated Books and Magazines,' with its warning:

> Avaunt this vile abuse of pictured page!
> Must eyes be all in all, the tongue and ear
> Nothing? Heaven keep us from a lower stage!

"As a natural means of educating the starved imaginations of children, victims of the lifeless, statistical text-books of the past,

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as a road to forming word-concepts and moral ideas, picture-studies have been of inestimable value. A few far-seeing students of pedagogy, however, have sounded the alarm against excess of picture-teaching, lest it defeat its end and leave inert both mind and fancy. To cultivate individual ideas, to reduce subjective interpretations of life and letters, is the desideratum of all education; such results are often hindered by excess of scenic material."

Mrs. Marble goes on to speak of the fashion of dramatized novels as an expression of the effort to keep pace with the "melodramatic trend of modern life":

"In the effort to adapt fiction of the most delicate literary quality to the stage, there is generally a loss of subtle charm, both in characterization and emotional development. To hasten in unveiling the gradual mental processes, in response to the demands of the stage, is to detract from subtlety and strength. After witnessing a few of the popular dramatizations of romance one can appreciate the dread of Charlotte Brontë when she heard that 'Jane Eyre' was to be staged, and her unwillingness to witness it; and can sympathize with the sarcasm of a present-day novelist to her playwright, 'I congratulate you upon the success with which you have dramatized the *title* of my novel.'

"To justify the excess of melodrama and the dramatized romance the half-truth has been reiterated, 'After all, we go to the theater to see a spectacle.' In gratifying this surface-pleasure, which is really only a means to an end, we have forgotten the primal use of the stage for religious and moral culture. There may seem a radicalism in the proposed experiment, in one or two specific cases, to unite the theater and the church; yet such would be only a return to historical models. The revival of the best moralities, heralded by 'Everyman,' will achieve more than passing amusement or merely intellectual culture. The dramaturgic devices in such plays will not submerge the motive and symbolism, and the drama will thus become a potent religious agency, as it was in the days before the reign of Puritanism. The inventions and mechanical devices used in producing 'Ben Hur' occasioned wonder in the world of art and science; the religious element and the personalities, however, were subservient to the glittering pageant, in marked contrast to the simple and soul-stirring miracle-plays at Ober-Ammergau, Brixlegg, and other peasant villages in Southern Europe."

As an influence to counteract melodrama and sensationalism, Mrs. Marble suggests a revival of the best comedies of the past, and adaptation of fiction with gently satiric vein. "Shakespeare's comedies," she says, "are ever popular. Why not more frequent presentation of Molière and Goldsmith and Sheridan?" She continues:

"Novels of society offer excellent material for dramatization; but those should be chosen which will educate as well as amuse. Mr. Howells's farces are always successful. Why would not many of his novels, if dramatized with skill, offer enjoyable comedy? 'The Landlord at Lion's Head' and 'The Kentons,' without further enumeration, contain pictorial elements cleverly interwoven with subtle wit; while underlying all elements is the true love for honest humanity. American fiction has reproduced, with scenic brilliance, pictures of varied sections which might well allure the dramatist. The social contrasts in large cities have as yet been merely outlined. Why should not the tragedies and comedies of 'the other half' afford scope for drama as thrilling and corrective as its oral and written recital by Mr. Riis?"

There are indications to-day of a tendency toward a saner life, concludes Mrs. Marble:

"In many communities nobler standards already rebuke mere affluence and gaud. There is a general recognition of nature's restorative for the strain of city life,—a life melodramatic in its seething streets by daylight not less than in its illusive forms around the footlights. Surviving the artificial and the sensational rises the excelsior of the true artist,—the creation and illumination of the vital. Elements of such endeavor are cemented in Mr. Garland's ideal for individual and universal service: 'Life is the model, truth is the master, the heart of the man himself is the motive-power.'"

SUDERMANN'S "REACTIONARY" POLITICAL PLAY.

NEVER popular with the critics, tho successful with the public, Herman Sudermann, who has so long been regarded as a sort of German Ibsen, a radical and iconoclast, finds himself now accused of desertion of the cause of idealism and liberalism. His new play, just produced at Berlin, is a comedy of a puzzling and unusual character. There is no romantic element in it. It is a political satire apparently, but the critics are unable to agree exactly whom or what the dramatist satirizes, and what the essential moral of the rather singular plot really is.

The performance was a brilliant one, according to the critics, but the audience, which had expected something highly original and significant and daring, left the theater disappointed and perplexed.

The comedy is called "Der Sturmgeselle Socrates" ["Socrates of the Storm Society" is the nearest English equivalent], and describes the activities and adventures of a group of old revolutionists (Forty-eighters), who maintained a secret organization called "Sturmgesellen," a term suggestive of the storm-and-stress period of German history. They met regularly for perfectly innocent purposes, and remained true to their old social theories. The play is supposed to picture the irrepressible conflict between idealism and life, between reform, tradition, and progress.

The plot, in brief, is as follows:

Tho the existence of this "revolutionary" society of dreamers who do nothing and live on their memories is known to the Landrath, the magistrate of the district who had once denounced them and for whom they have withering contempt, the members are not molested. They hold their meetings in a little inn, dispute and canvass current questions, and glory in the fanciful names they have given themselves to emphasize their radicalism. The leader is called Socrates, his real name being Hartmeyer, and his associates are respectively known as Bruno, Catiline, Spinoza, etc. Socrates is a dentist by profession. Of the others, one is a teacher, one a minister, and so on. All are respectable citizens of a provincial town, and the "social order" is quite safe so far as they are concerned; yet they imagine that the authorities are passive only because of their ignorance of this "Sturmgesellen" band.

One evening, when these ex-revolutionists are in session, they are informed by the innkeeper that the Landrath is inquiring after Socrates (the dentist and leader of the group). General apprehension is excited. What can he want? Has he, perchance, discovered the conspiracy, and is he going to denounce the "Sturmgesellen," as he had done years before?

The Landrath appears in person, and the bold warriors of reform dare not even refuse to shake hands with him. He explains his errand—a most peculiar but harmless one. It appears that a prince of a reigning house was honoring the town with his presence, and that one of his dogs was suffering from toothache and needed the services of a skilled dentist. Socrates is asked to perform this operation. That would mean prestige and a fat fee.

But Socrates wrathfully declines. He would gladly relieve the suffering of any ordinary dog; but a princely dog he can not treat without violence to his social principles. The Landrath permits himself a veiled threat, for he is in possession of all the "secrets" of the society. Socrates manfully persists in his refusal.

Unfortunately he has a son, who, tho a member of the society, is a "modern" reformer, a practical Social-Democrat, an opportunist. He performs the service his father has scornfully declined. Socrates sternly demands his expulsion from the society. He disowns the traitorous son and drives him from the parental home. The society is terribly exercised over this painful affair, and a fatal split is threatened.

Finally, the Landrath, again invading a session of the "Sturmgesellen," informs them that the records of their meeting have fallen into his hands; that he knows that they have condemned him to perpetual exclusion from fit human intercourse, and that they are liable to severe punishment. Consternation ensues. What is going to happen?

After some fencing and solemn moralizing, the Landrath produces a mysterious case. When opened, it is found to contain a decoration. The prince had graciously bestowed the "ribbon" on the

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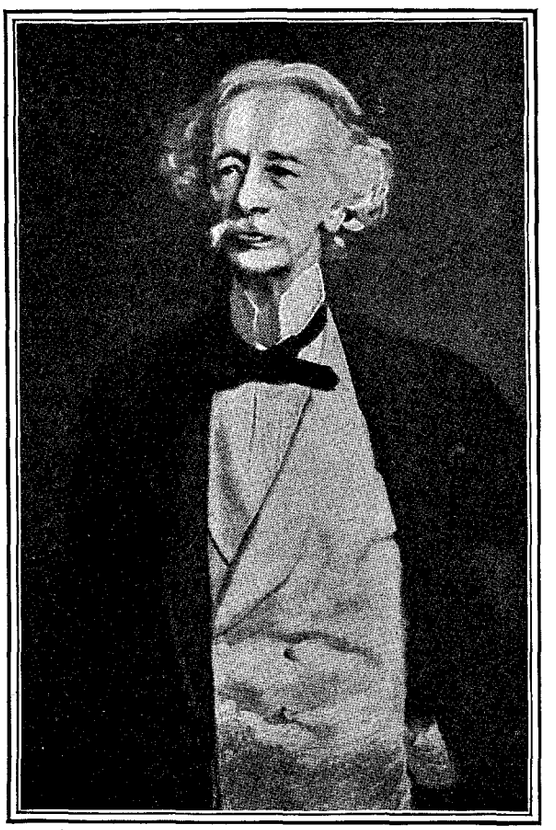
father for the service rendered the distinguished dog by the son. Shall Socrates accept the decoration? His civic sentiments forbid; his vanity urges acceptance. His wife, alas! is on the side of the lower and selfish nature. He puts on the decoration, then repents and sobs bitterly; but when the inward conflict is over, vanity is found ascendant and triumphant."

This is the substance of a four-act tragi-comedy. Some critics assume that the moral is simply that vanity is more potent than "reform" convictions; but those who are friendly to Sudermann dismiss this as far too shallow and lame a lesson for an artistic playwright and progressive thinker to attempt to teach. According to them, the play shows that the old liberalism is obsolete, and that the ideas of '48 must give way to those of modern socialism —strenuous, practical, energetic, and appropriate to present conditions of life. It is not denied, however, that the work is rather feeble and lacking in realism and vitality, in color and strength.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SARGENT'S INSIGHT INTO CHARACTER.

SINCE the recent visit of Sargent to this country and the exhibition in Boston last summer of the group of portraits executed by him while here, additional interest has been manifested in his portraits. Two new studies of his work—an appreciation by Mrs. Meynell prefixed to a volume of reproductions in photogravure of Sargent's paintings, and an essay by Royal Cortissoz in *Scribner's Magazine* (November)—contain some interesting observations upon his penetrative power. Mrs. Meynell says:

"It is evident that Mr. Sargent has a keen insight for the signs of the races; there is, as it were, the knack of Spain in his 'Taleo,' something neither Italian nor Oriental, but proper to the spirit of the populace of this one peninsula, a somewhat deep-toned gaiety, a laugh in grave notes, and a kind of defiance—at least in the women. If the men have the nature of tenors, the women there have the nature of contraltos. In the 'Javanese Dancer,' the flat-footed, flat-handed action of the extreme East, a grace that has nothing to do with Raffaelle, is rendered with a delightful, amused, and sympathetic appreciation; the long code of Italian convention disappears: the slender Javanese dancer has weight—a confession of gravitation, whereas the accidental dance makes light of it. All that is alien here the painter sees to the quick. When Mr. Sargent paints an American—the portrait of Mr. Roosevelt, for example—the eye has the look of America, the national habit is in the figure and head. No caricaturist has so much as attempted this aspect, because the caricaturist apparently never sees it, but thinks he sees something else—happily; for the real signs of nation and race are too fine and good for inhuman burlesque: we may be glad to see them reserved for worthy and, in truth, more humorous eyes. Every man in his humor is every man in the humor of his fathers—and of the soil. In like manner Mr. Sargent paints an Englishwoman with all the accents, all the negatives, all the slight things that are partly elegant and partly dowdy—one can hardly tell which of these two—the characteristics that remove her, further than any woman, from the peasant and the land, further than an artificial Parisian. Mr. Sargent perceives these, never forcing the signs, for force would destroy anything so delicate."



MR. SARGENT'S PORTRAIT OF COVENTRY PATMORE.

A more specialized aspect of Mr. Sargent's penetrative power is exhibited by Mrs. Meynell in an anecdotal passage that we quote:

"I rather report another's murmuring than my own (the murmuring of one who prizes Mr. Sargent's genius in such a degree as no one can outdo) if I aver that he tells us in a portrait, now and then, such a fact as that a man has or has not slept well. When he has something finer to show us, I do not think Mr. Sargent shows us that, but the graver conditions of life are so visible to him, and their aspect is so plain in the reflection of his pictures, that it is told of one portrait that a physician made a diagnosis of it and named a malady until then uncertain—a disorder that has a characteristic effect upon bearing and expression. The ordinary eye might see in the expression nothing but a kind of demonstrative health. It is, moreover, interesting in the case of this portrait to know that the painter, at work on one of the finest pictures of his wonderful gallery, a picture magnificently arranged, was keen as well as large of sight, and saw both the pictorial beauty of the accessories and the difference between the look of another woman of the world and the look of this one, who wears her jewels with an almost secret difference. If the story is true—well; if it is not true, it has been aptly invented by one who must know something of Mr. Sargent's manner of seeing and of perceiving what he sees."

Mr. Cortissoz takes up the same point, implying something of doubt and something of extenuation:

"People complain that Mr. Sargent violates the secret recesses of human vanity and brings hidden, because unlovely, traits out into the light of day; that his candor with the brush is startling, to say the least, and sometimes even perilous. He is accused not simply of painting his sitter, 'wart and all,' but of exaggerating the physical ormoral disfigurement. If this is true, there is something humorous in the spectacle, which is constantly being presented, of men and women running the risk. But the risk is not so great as it seems. . . . He does not betray his sitter. He takes his or her essential traits and makes them the stuff of a kind of pictorial demonstration, interesting us in them profoundly. Few of his sitters seem, as we see them on the canvas, to have been passive on his hands. The electric currents of a duel are in the air. Character has thrown down its challenge, the painter has taken it up, and the result is a work in which character is fused with design, plays its part in the artistic unit as powerfully, and almost as vividly, as any one of the tangible facts of the portrait. . . . Complaint is apt to come, I fear, from those who can not understand that the business of the portrait-painter is to tell the truth. That the truth happens to strike Mr. Sargent as a factor in portraiture of no less constructive importance than form or color is simply one of the proofs of his adequacy."

"There is a good story of the late Coventry Patmore and the portrait of him by Mr. Sargent which now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. Basil Champneys, in his biography of the poet, relates that when the work was finished and he went down to Lymington to see what the original declared to be 'the best portrait which Sargent, or probably any other painter, had ever painted,' it struck him as inclining toward caricature. Patmore asked for his opinion. 'I told him,' says Mr. Champneys, 'that if the picture had been extended downward there must have appeared the handle of a whip, and that he would then have been fully revealed

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as a sort of Southern planter on the point of thrashing his slaves and exclaiming, "You damned niggers!"' Patmore was pleased. 'He always delighted in any tribute to his grasp of active life, and prided himself on his power of dealing blows to the adversary.' Mr. Sargent had missed the aspect of 'seer,' which in later years had alone seemed to Mr. Champneys characteristic of his friend. Is posterity the loser? Will it receive a false impression of Patmore? I doubt it."

REBIRTH OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

"ONE of the most important reform movements in the history of civilization," says Mr. Stanhope Sims, of the editorial staff of *Japan and America* (New York), was crowned with success when the Japanese Government recently declared in favor of the adoption of the "Roman letter" throughout the national domain. "A rare opportunity," he adds, "is presented to the Japanese and to us in this generation of witnessing, if we choose, what will probably be the most sweeping transformation that has ever taken place in the language of a great nation." He says further (in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, November):

"The Romaji [Roman Letter] reform movement is not of recent origin. The more liberal Japanese scholars, indeed, have never been satisfied with their writing, and as soon as the simplicity of the Roman character became known in Japan a movement was started to adopt it. A society was organized to promote the reform and called itself the Romajikai, or Roman Letter Society. But the first of these reformers met with defeat, chiefly because the scholars had found that the knowledge of the old and difficult writing gave to mere learning an autocratic and exalted state. Within the last few years, however, there has been renewed activity on the part of the friends of the Romaji movement. Many of the Japanese in New York city have been especially enthusiastic and persistent. The result of these latest efforts is found in the official sanction of the reform.

"The pertinacity of the Japanese in clinging to the Chinese ideographs has astonished all who have observed the facility with which these plastic people have adapted themselves to new conditions. It was not due to an aversion to change, for they had changed their entire civilization. It was largely due to the fact that there was, and still is, among the Japanese a deep veneration for the old Chinese characters. They have a peculiar charm and individuality of their own. Besides, they come nearer to being a universal language than any other language has been or will be. Compared with their wide demesne, Russian seems a neighborhood dialect, and English but a provincial tongue. This broad universality is due to the fact that a Chinese sign stands for an idea and not a word. A certain sign of two simple strokes means 'man,' and may be read instantly by some 600,000,000 people into fifty or one hundred languages or dialects. Such an ancient masterpiece of human art and ingenuity could not be lightly abandoned in favor of a new system of writing that was neither beautiful nor venerable."

The great advantages of the Roman letter over the old system, however, gradually broke down native prejudices. It came to be recognized that the Western alphabet was more easily learned, read, and "set up" in a printing-shop; could be written more rapidly with pen or typewriter; and had a greater definiteness and fixity of form and meaning. As a result of the adoption of the new system, the Japanse language is likely to undergo important changes. "Gramatical forms," we are told, "will be greatly reduced in number; an alphabet will displace the syllabaries; the numberless 'honorifics' and 'humble' forms, now heard in every sentence, will be lopped off as unsuited to the succinct and close-girt speech of the modern world; and the awkward and tottering sentences of Japanese will be reconstructed and disciplined until they shall march in the new literature of Japan in as trim and beautiful order as the splendid troops of the empire." We quote in conclusion:

"The reform, however, will mean, both for Japan and the outside world, very much more than the simplification of the Japanese language. It will mean, chiefly, the opening of a new era in Japanese literature. For the first time in its history the Japanese will be a true literary language. Heretofore, the national tongue has been kept a close prisoner in the citadels of scholars. It is not known to the people, from whose hearts must spring the true poets and thinkers of the land. The scholars have produced labored and valuable volumes on grammar, philosophy, and history; but the Japanese have no great poet,—no Dante, no Shakespeare, no Firdousi, not even a sweet singer like Keats. And yet the words of the language are marvelously beautiful, filled with tenderest sentiment, surcharged with exquisite and mystic suggestion. It has not even a great creator of tales, like Sadi, or Froissart, or Boccaccio, or Dumas. And yet no people has a history richer in material for story and romance. Balzac would have reveled, as a future Balzac shall revel, in the 'fresh woods and pastures new' of this once fierce and terrible, now mystic, dreamy, and poetic land. And yet the greatest, certainly the most popular, romanticist of Japan is the story-teller, Encho, who, like an Arab Maddah, told to chance audiences his half-improvised tales as he fashioned them anew in his fancy.

"After simplifying the language, and, at the same time, making it more plastic and more pliant, this great reform will restore it as a new gift and inspiration to the rejuvenated minds and hearts of Japan. What may not this exquisitely poetic, imaginative, and alert race fashion out of such splendid material as their strong and beautiful language and their marvelous, artistic temperament? We may justly expect the dawning and the early day of a magnificent literature in Japan. Alphonse Daudet once said, in speaking of Turgeneff: 'What a luxury it must be to have a great, big, untrodden barbaric language to wade into!' The Japanese is a 'great, big, untrodden,' tho not entirely a 'barbaric,' language. It is essentially fresh, as fresh as Greek in the time of Homer, as Italian in the time of Dante, as English in the time of Shakespeare; and its singers under the new inspiration will soon show that, like Marlowe, they have in them 'those brave sublunary things that the first poets had.'

"To the outside world the reform will mean the real opening of Japan. Japan will lose much of its mystery and charm, but it will add much to its prosperity and advance its civilization. Where one foreigner now stammers or halts in his efforts to speak or read Japanese, a thousand will soon read and speak it with ease. Travelers, traders, and investors will hasten to explore a new and profitable field, and the daily press of Japan, intelligible at last, will reveal the life and thought of the people. This fuller knowledge of Japanese life will serve to make Japanese literature a portion of the treasure of the educated world. As the Renaissance gave life and voice to Greek art, so the knowledge of the Japanese language will create for us the delicate, almost evanescent, art of Japan."

NOTES.

The Stage Aspirant is the title of a new monthly journal, edited by John William Schmidt and published in New York.

THE verses in Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories" have been set to music by Edward German, the eminent English composer.

THE prize awarded this year by the Nobel Foundation for notable achievement in literature is to be divided between Henrik Ibsen and Björnstjerne Björnsen.

MME. ADELINA PATTI received $8,100 out of the receipts of her concert in Philadelphia on November 9. Her manager, Robert Grau, states that this is the highest sum ever paid to one artist for a single performance.

THE article quoted in our issue of November 7 from *The Monthly Review* (London), under the heading, "The Parlous Condition of English Prose," was also printed in *The Reader* (New York), and should have been credited to that magazine.

AMERICAN art-students, says Mr. L. Scott Dabo, a writer in *The Arena* (November), make a mistake when they seek an "artistic atmosphere" in Europe. "To go abroad in search of beauty," he adds, "betrays soul poverty. The American who fails to find beauty in American landscape or artistic atmosphere among his fellow students will never find either abroad, whatever he may induce himself to think. After the student has been thoroughly formed at home and merged into the artist, and not before, will he be capable of appreciating at its true value what the rest of the world has to offer."

THE cosmopolitan character of the German universities appears from the fact that out of a total of 37,815 regularly entered students, there are, according to the computations ot the *Strassburg Post*, not fewer then 2,731 foreign, or 7.2 per cent of the total contingent. This element is very unevenly distributed among the universities, Berlin, Leipsig and Heidelberg being the favorites of foreigners. Berlin reports 876 foreigners, Leipsig 406; and Heidelberg, 197. The nationalities represented include Russian, Swiss, Bulgarian, Greek, Italian, Turkish, Japanese, etc.; and of course there are many English and American students.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CRYSTALLIZATION AND LIFE.

A CRYSTAL, altho not alive, has some of the features of living substance. It has definite form, and when placed in an appropriate environment it will grow, preserving its form while enlarging its dimensions. It is, perhaps, in this process of growth that it imitates most closely the phenomena of the organic world. A French experimenter, Dr. Stéphane Leduc, of Nantes, has been observing what takes place when mixed solutions of crystallizable substances and colloids (gummy or gluey substances) are allowed to dry. Such a mixture represents more closely the constitution of an organic body than does a crystallizable substance alone. Dr. Leduc believes that he has discovered a method of investigation that may throw light on all kinds of growth. To illustrate it he publishes in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris) a note, part of which we translate below. The figures obtained by Dr. Leduc are analogous to frost-tracings on window-panes, or, better still, to the figures left on a smooth pavement where a thin layer of sticky mud and water—a colloid and a crystalloid—has frozen and then dried. His description is as follows:

"When a pure colloid solution is allowed to dry, we get an amorphous, homogeneous, isotropic solid. If we have previously added to the solution a crystallizable substance, we obtain regular forms that are not those of ordinary crystals, but that evidently result from the intervention, during the solidification, of the force of crystallization, by which is meant the force that tends to direct the crystalloid molecules in solution toward the centers or nuclei of crystallization. It is easy to see that the molecules of the crystallizable substances carry the colloid molecules with them in their movements and thus give rise to the regular forms shown. Crystallization in colloids thus exerts a constant form-producing action whose rôle in nature may be very extended, since all vegetable and animal tissues result from the solidification of solutions of mixed colloids and crystalloids. Crystallization must then play a part in the morphogeny of living creatures. . . . . .

"The field of crystallization has been defined [by the writer] as the extent of space within which the action of a center or nucleus of crystallization is exerted. When a solution of a crystallizable substance, mixed with a colloid, is spread on a glass plate, the molecules move and place themselves so as to represent, after drying, the directions in which they have been attracted—that is to say, the lines of force of the field of crystallization. The preparation can be used like an ordinary negative in making a photographic enlargement. According to the proportion of the colloid—gelatin, gum-arabic, or albumen—the concentration of the crystallizable substance, and the rapidity of drying, we shall obtain a field alone, without a perceptible crystal in the center, or the field with a crystal more or less completely formed."

By these means the writer has studied the crystallization of common salt, and has discovered facts which he thinks throw light on the formation of crystals in general. When the proportion of glue or gum is great, there is a simple cross like that shown in Fig. 1. With less gum, there is a complete field (Fig. 4,) showing the most common plan of the crystallization of salt—namely, in branches and sub-branches all at right angles. In Fig. 3 there are parallel lines. In Fig. 6 a crystal occupies the center of the field, in which is a white cross showing that the crystal absorbs light differently in different parts. In Fig. 2 the crystal is larger still, and its edges are fortified by other crystals. In both these cases the influence of the position of the crystal on the directions of the lines in its field can be traced.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

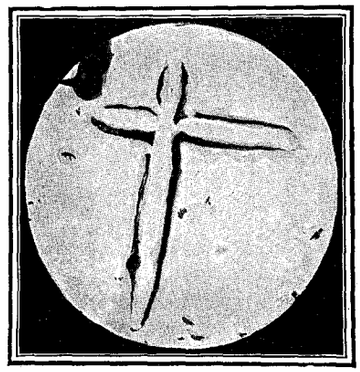

FIG. 1.—CRYSTALLIZATION OF SALT IN AN EXCESS OF GUM.

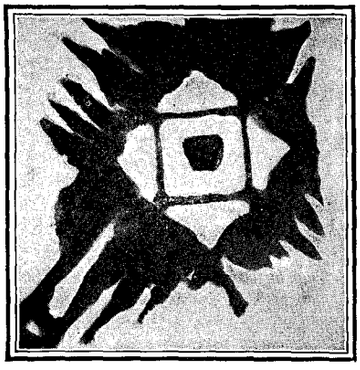

FIG. 2.—COMPLETE CRYSTAL IN ITS FIELD.

FIG. 3.—RARE FORM OF SALT CRYSTALLIZATION IN GUM.

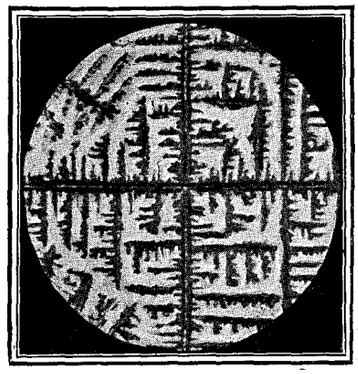

FIG. 4.—CRYSTALS OF SEA-SALT IN SMALL AMOUNT OF GUM.

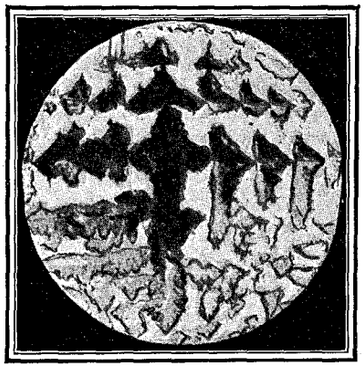

FIG. 5.—SEA-SALT IN ACID.

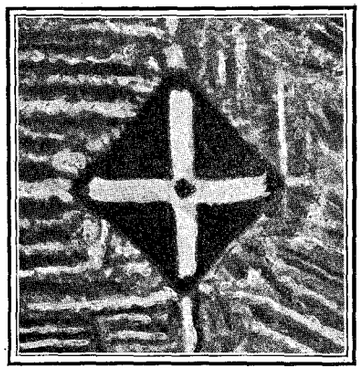

FIG. 6.—SALT CRYSTAL IN ITS FIELD.

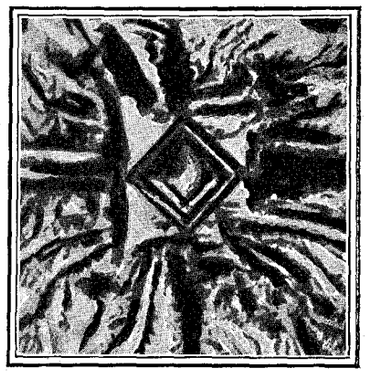

FIG. 7.—FIELD WITH HOLLOW (HOPPER-SHAPED) NUCLEUS.

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KILLING INSECTS BY ELECTRICITY.

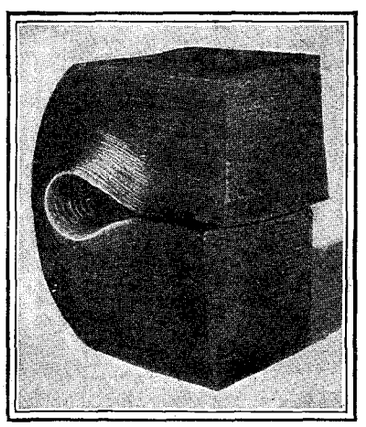
THE electric current is used by an engineer of Munich to clear fields of worms and noxious insects. This engineer, Hugo Helberger, was not the first to experiment in this direction. Several years ago an attempt was made in Freiburg, Switzerland, to destroy the phylloxera by means of electrically produced ozone, but it was not commercially successful. A little later, in 1901, an Italian, Palumbo Domenico, devised a method of killing insects by causing them to complete an electric circuit with their bodies. In spite of this previous work, we are told in an article in *The Scientific American Supplement*, Herr Helberger stumbled accidentally on his method, which he discovered while at work upon the experimental drying by electricity of an ingot mold built directly in the ground. Says the writer:

"After the current had been turned on for a few moments, Mr. Helberger incidentally remarked that, out of the ground adjacent to the mold, worms were coming hurry-skurry, as if pursued by some unseen antagonist, and doing their utmost to flee from the disturbed locality. He also observed that on passing from one clod to the next they were thrown back, rearing up and contracting convulsively.

"In his opinion, these actions on the part of the worms could only be attributed to the influence of the electric current. In fact, they ceased when the flow was shut off.

"Following up these observations, Mr. Helberger undertook several tests calculated to prove or disprove his hastily conceived theory. Among others, he buried in the ground a bar of brass about half a centimeter thick, and connected it with one pole of an electric conductor carrying a current of 110 volts. Upon turning on the current, the results of this arrangement far exceeded what he had only chanced to observe in connection with the ingot mold, for within a radius of two meters every worm or insect, till then snugly ensconced within the lap of friendly earth, came to light and hurriedly sought safety in flight to secure positions which were apparently only attainable beyond the electrified circle. Carrying the idea further, he now increased the electrified circle by planting other brass electrodes in the earth, and, in a shorter time than it takes to tell it, freed the surrounding terrain of all that it contained in the nature of crawling or creeping things. In itself the current is very small or weak, only the tension must be high.

"These experiments opened to the thoughtful mind a wide field. If the practical application of the electric fluid to the earth should work such wonders upon uncultivated ground, what might not be the benefit which would accrue to agriculture in general if applied upon a vast or at least a more extended scale? Surely, he thought, a plant, the roots of which are free from attack by worms, snails, beetles, and what not, must thrive and flourish far beyond one which was continually under tribute to these subterranean depredators."



BENT BAR OF SORBITIC STEEL.

A Tough Piece of Steel.—The bar that was bent as shown in the illustration is made of the so-called "sorbitic steel" manufactured in Sheffield, England, which is stated by *Engineering* (London) to possess "most remarkable and valuable physical properties." Says that paper further:

"The specimen shown was cut from a 5½-inch bar, and was originally 1½ inches square. It has, as our illustration shows, been bent double, and tho it has been flattened a little in the process, there is not the sign of a crack anywhere about it, even altho the edges of the specimen were left dead sharp, in place of being rounded off, as is commonly done, before making a bending test of steel. The makers inform us that in its original state the bar from which this specimen was cut had a breaking strength of 35 tons, an elastic limit of 18 tons, and an extension of 29 per cent. in 2 inches. It was then subjected to the firm's special heat treatment, which has conferred on it the remarkable toughness indicated in our illustration; and on making new tensile tests, it was found that its strength had been raised to 48 tons, and the elastic limit to 38 tons, while the extension on 2 inches was 23 per cent., and the reduction of area on fracture 47½ per cent. A steel of this kind should prove most valuable for very many purposes where lightness and strength are required in combination. It is not in any way a hard steel, and can be cut and filed easily."

THE "BLOWING" OF A FUSE ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

FROM time to time an incident described as the "blowing of the fuse" occurs on an electric car. This is simply the operation of a safety-device to prevent injury to the motor from too heavy a current; but the subsequent newspaper accounts usually state that there was a panic among the passengers. It is noted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (October 31) that the only occasion for such a panic is that the passengers do not know what a "fuse" on an electric car is or what happens to it when it "blows." He might have added that popular apprehension is doubtless increased by an etymological blunder, the word in this connection, which is the verb "to fuse" (meet), used at first incorrectly as a noun, being confused with the ordinary noun "fuse," a slow match. When a fuse of the second variety goes off, we may expect an explosion; but when the electric "fuse" blows, it simply fuses or meets, and the slight accompanying detonation is merely incidental. This appears from the following description, which we quote from the article in *The Electrical Review*. Says the writer:

"If a steam-engine is overloaded, it will stop and refuse to work, altho the full pressure of steam may remain upon the piston and not cause any damage. On the other hand, a motor, when overloaded, tries its best to do the work thrown upon it. If it cannot run at full speed, it will run at whatever speed it can. As the speed decreases the current through the motor increases, and the motor adjusts itself to that speed at which the turning effort is sufficient to cause rotation and do the work. If the effort demanded of the motor is so great that the current which passes through it when standing still is not sufficient to cause rotation, the motor will, of course, not turn; but the current will continue to flow unless interrupted by a suitable mechanism.

"The current which will flow through a motor when it is standing still is in almost all cases far in excess of that which the motor is designed to carry; and, indeed, in a well-designed motor a current dangerous for the motor will be reached before the motor has been stalled. The effect of this heavy current on the motor, if allowed to continue, is to heat the windings to a dangerous degree and destroy the insulation, possibly setting it on fire; and it is to prevent this occurrence, whether due to careless handling of the car or to unexpected causes, that the fuses are used. A fuse is simply a short piece of wire of such size that it will be united by a current which, if allowed to flow through the motor for any time, will damage it. When a fuse blows, then, it simply means that one of the safety devices on the car has operated to prevent damage to the motor. The melting of the fuse opens the circuit and cuts off the current from the motor. To protect the car the fuse is enclosed in a fireproof box.

"There is another device for accomplishing this purpose, which is known as the circuit-breaker. This is a switch controlled by an electromagnet, which opens whenever the current reaches a certain dangerous value. This mechanism is now generally installed upon electric-cars in addition to the fuse. It is often placed on the roof of the platform over the motorman's head, where it is easily reached and it is set to operate at a higher current value than the fuse, because the cicruit-breaker acts almost instantaneously, while it takes a little time for the fuse to be melted. Now, a motor can stand for a second or two a current which would destroy it if applied for a longer period. The circuit-breaker, then, takes care of heavy overloads and the fuse protects the motor

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against those smaller currents which are dangerous if applied for a considerable time.

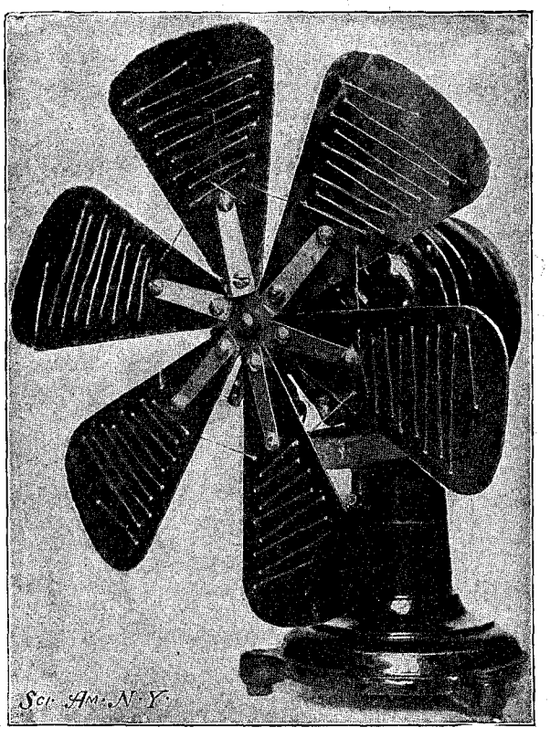
"When a fuse blows, there is generally a volatilization of the metal of the fuse and a slight explosion. These explosions usually cause a report and some smoke. When the circuit-breaker is opened, it draws an electric arc in breaking the circuit, and as in this arc a considerable amount of energy is dissipated in heating the air, there may be here also something of an explosion; but in neither case is there any danger to the passengers when the apparatus is properly installed. The fuse and the circuit-breaker are safety devices, the operation of which indicates, not that there is danger to those on the car, but that danger to the motors has been averted."

THE HIGH-SPEED EXPERIMENTS—WHAT NEXT?

APPARENTLY the German high-speed experimenters do not intend to stop short of 150 miles an hour. These speeds, of course, are "laboratory" records. They probably can not be maintained in practise, and yet they undoubtedly mean an enormous increase of commercial-railway speeds, conditioned only on the expenditure of money, chiefly for construction and maintenance of way. What is to be the immediate practical result? An editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (October 31) has this to say on the subject:

"It has been supposed or suggested that the main idea was to get a method of transporting troops swiftly; but we ventured to intimate quietly some weeks ago that a new commercial road from Berlin to Hamburg might be found awaiting creation for high-speed purposes, after some of these problems had been solved. Confirmation of such a forecast is found in a cable despatch this week from Germany stating that an electric road is to be equipped between Hamburg and Berlin, to operate at 100 miles an hour, and that the Emperor himself is deeply interested in the execution of the project. It is said also that this may be the first in a network of such roads covering the empire. We take the distance between Hamburg and Berlin to be somewhat over 150 miles, and this will be made in 1½ hours on the new schedule. The carrying out of such a plan will be watched with deep interest in America, for we, with our vast stretches separating big centers of population, trying to get into closer touch all the time, have a great stake in the success of enterprises of this character. As to the suggested 'network' of such roads, that is undoubtedly a very 'large order' for the present stage of development. Many questions have still to be studied, not the least of which are the signaling on the technical side, and the profitable schedule on the commercial side. But there is some consolation in knowing that the limit of speed in transportation has been advanced, and that humanity is not restricted forever to the jog-trot of the present steam régime with an average far below fifty miles an hour.

"It would seem that demonstrations of this kind must attract the interest of railroad managers all over the world, and their practical views and objections to higher speed will be worth noting. Not long since the Pennsylvania Railroad had to abandon its high-speed schedule between New York and Chicago because of congested traffic. But congested traffic may arise from an absence of cars and particularly from a lack of terminal facilities, and it does not follow that faster running must forever be sacrificed on such grounds as that. We had hardly supposed there was enough passenger traffic between Hamburg and Berlin to warrant this new road, but it is not fair to judge from present conditions, for if one thing has been well proven it is that the introduction of electricity increases travel and traction receipts beyond any precedent."



ELECTRO-THERMIC FAN.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American Supplement.*

AN ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER.

THE value of a fertilizer depends on the nitrogen that it contains. As nitrogen constitutes a large proportion of our atmosphere, it would seem that fertilizers should be cheap and plentiful; but unfortunately nitrogen is so inert chemically that it is very difficult to get it to combine directly with other elements so as to form a substance utilizable by plants. Most of our fertilizers contain nitrogen that has entered into such combination in connection with the life of some organism. Intense heat, however, may bring about a direct union. The electric spark does it, and it is proposed in this country to utilize huge sparking-machines in the manufacture of nitrates. In Germany, it appears, the electric furnace has been used successfully for this purpose. The director of the "agronomic" station at Darmstadt has just announced to farmers the results of a test that he has been making of a new artificial fertilizer, cyanamid of calcium, which is made in such a furnace by the action of atmospheric nitrogen, either on calcium carbid or on a fused mixture of lime and carbon. Says the writer of a note on the subject in *Cosmos* (October 17):

"When pure, the cyanamid appears as white crystals soluble in water. It then contains 35 per cent. of nitrogen. . . . A company, in which the house of Siemens and Halske is interested, has been formed at Berlin to manufacture the new product, which, as obtained by them, is in the form of a mixture with lime and carbon which may be crushed to a blackish powder containing 15 to 25 per cent. of nitrogen. In a note published in a recent German paper and afterward communicated to the chemical congress at Berlin, Messrs. Gerlach and Wagner state that numerous tests made for the past two years with cyanamid of calcium show its high fertilizing value. In trials with potted plants its nitrogen is not inferior to that of the nitrates, while applied in quantity in the ratio of 1 part by weight to 5,000 to 10,000 of earth, the new fertilizer in no way injures barley, oats, mustard, or carrots. It should be noted that the trials in the open field have not been as successful as the others. In the most favorable case 100 parts of nitrogen in the new fertilizer—which the authors propose to call 'azote-chaux' [nitrogen-lime]—produced only the same effect as 96 parts in nitric acid. But . . . it is probable that when we understand better the conditions of rational utilization of cyanamid of calcium, it will not be less successful in the open field than in pots.

"It may be, then, that we are on the point of commonly employing as a fertilizer atmospheric nitrogen fixed by a chemical process."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Fan That Gives Out Hot Air.—An electric fan that heats the air-current that it delivers has been devised by M. de Mare, a Belgian electrician. The device, which is termed by its

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inventor the "electrothermic fan," is thus described by Emile Guarini in *The Scientific American Supplement:*

"The apparatus consists of an electric motor and a rotating fan, the blades of which are of mica. Upon these mica blades are fastened resistance-coils, which are heated by the passage through them of a current of electricity."

In order to heat the air to a high temperature by means of these coils, without melting the wire or even producing light, which would waste the energy, M. de Mare encloses his fan in a case, in which its action compresses the air. The compressed air rapidly absorbs the heat from the wire coils and prevents the wire from reaching the fusing-point. M. Guarini concludes:

"The pressure of the air upon the resistance-coils revolving in it is almost uniform at every point. When the fan turns and a current of electricity is passed through the coils, a very lively heat, an insupportable heat, issues from the mouth of the casing. In the experiments made before me Mr. De Mare allowed the revolving fan to attain a satisfactory speed before turning the electric current through the resistance-coils. The wire, which while the fan was in motion glowed but dimly, was, in fact, so thin that the current employed—20 amperes—would readily have caused it to melt at the ordinary air-pressure."

BRAIN-WEIGHT AND INTELLECT?

IS there any relation between the size of the brain and the intellect of its possessor? This question has long agitated the minds of physiologists, and it has prompted the weighing of thousands of brains, some of them belonging to men of note. The latest work on the subject is that of M. Manouvrier, a Frenchman, who writes in the *Revue de l'Echo d'Anthropologie* on a recent case of abnormally large brain, and supplements his article by numerous considerations on the relations between intellect, brain-weight, and the development of the body. The following is from a notice of this article in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"In the first place, the author notes that among the 25,000 brains whose weight has been given in published statistics up to the present time only a few have exceeded 1,800 grams [4 pounds]. Weights superior to this have been met, especially among epileptics. The giant Joachim had a brain, weighed by Broca, of 1,735 grams and a height of 2.2 meters [7 feet 2½ inches], without a trace of acromegaly. The heaviest brain ever weighed (1,900 grammes) appears to have been reported by James Morris. This belonged to a brickmaker, a native of Sussex, England. Four brains, exceeding 1,700 grams in weight, found by Peacock, also belonged to men of humble station.

"Of thousands of brains of all kinds of men only three or four exceeded 1,780 grams. Of sixty more or less illustrious men only seven are in this class—namely, Schiller, Abercrombie, Bismarck, Cuvier, Turgenef, Cromwell, and Byron.

"M. Manouvrier notes that we should seek a relationship between brain-weight and intelligence, not celebrity, which often comes from something else than intellectual superiority. This author explains the production of large brains as follows:

"The first factor is evidently intellectual superiority, since, for equal height, a series of intellectually distinguished men exceeds the general average in brain-weight by about 150 grams.

"A second factor of which we must take special account is the energy of working.

"Thus we may assert that, if m be the average weight of the brain for the mean height, the weight for the first degree of physiological superiority will be $m + 1$ (for instance, $m + 50$); but $m + 2$ will not be $m + 100$, but $m + 50 + 100$; and $m + 3$ will be $m + 50 + 100 + 150$. Thus a weight of 1,660 grams will only correspond to the third degree of superiority. In fact, this figure is still greatly inferior to the weight of the brains of illustrious men, and it is also inferior to the extreme cases of the average series.

"How shall we explain this more rapid progression of the brain-weight in proportion to the intelligence? By the other fact that the surface increases only as the square of the linear dimension, while the volume increases as its cube. Thus we may meet with brain-weights that are enormous relatively to the perfection of which they are the sign.

"Besides this, the bodily size must be taken into account, and M. Manouvrier thinks that it can be shown that an increase of bodily weight of 30 per cent. should produce an increase of brain-weight of about 12 per cent. Thus the third degree of cerebral superiority would be 1.660 *plus* 12 per cent., or 1,864 grams. Thus is explained the enormous brain-weight of Turgenef, who not only had a superior intellect, but was almost a giant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Professor Langley's Failure.—The unfavorable newspaper comment on the accident to Langley's aerodrome is thus disposed of by *The American Inventor:*

"Unfortunately for the inventor and his assistants, the public as a whole does not believe in flying-machines. As a general rule, newspapers, evidently believing that some return must be obtained for their expenditures in keeping reporters and photographers on the spot, have written columns of ridicule and abuse of the machine, its inventor, and the attempt to fly generally.

"Of course, the failure to fly on this occasion was nothing more than what all newspapers expected, and a majority of them have expressed their satisfaction in print. Professor Langley, who has spent so many years in studying the problem, who is a man whose scientific work has given him a high place on the roll of honor of scientific men, is, of course, not disheartened by the failure of this particular flight. In attempting to fly his model, he learned that there are a hundred and one things which may militate against flight and was doubtless not unprepared for this particular result. As he has demonstrated that mechanical flight without gas-bag support is a possibility by his experiments in 1896, and as one unsuccessful flight does not necessarily mean a failure, any more than one unsuccessful attempt to ride a bicycle demonstrates the impossibility of that feat, it is suggested that readers who are seriously considering the problem of aerial navigation do not pay too much attention to the newspapers and their ofttimes witty accounts of a serious subject."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN instructive instance of the use of electrical effects in a legitimate way for treating disease is described in a recent issue of *The Lancet*. The practitioner made use of high-frequency alternating currents to cause electric osmose by means of which drugs were introduced into the tissues of the diseased part. In twenty-two per cent. of the cases of cancer treated the treatment was successful. He has come to the conclusion that a radio-active salt of strontium induced into the tissues by cataphoresis by high-frequency currents would prove a panacea for all forms of malignant disease.

A NOVEL railway system described in the *Revue Technique* has cars without wheels, which are replaced with slippers or skates. "The cars are raised on a thin film of water, which is forced under the skates through a jet. . . . A third rail is laid between the two gliding rails, and a friction-wheel, driven by electric-motors, runs on this and furnishes the propelling force. The advantages claimed for this system of traction are a great reduction in the track resistance and in the power required by a car, a much smoother running of the cars, and hence a smaller depreciation both of track and car. There is no danger of derailment, and high speeds can be attained."

"ALTHO we have just begun to use these new motor-wagons," says *The Medical Sentinel* (Portland, Ore.), "there are already evidences that many diseases will be provoked and can be traced directly to this mode of locomotion. Doctors who have used these wagons extensively already realize that catarrh, bronchitis, with various ear troubles, are common results following the use of these wagons. Pleasure-seekers who use these wagons at high speed are obliged to wear goggles, veils, gloves, and rubber coats, and not only suffer from affections of the eye and ear, but have local neuralgia. The high speed and temptation to take risks on a good road, and break the record for skill and time, develop a nerve tension which is very exhausting."

Dr. Trusler, of Fall River, Kansas, writes us as follows, commenting on a recent article in this department:

"*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: That there should be such wide attention given the invention of the rifleman's 'hyposcope' of which you gave an illustration in the issue of October 31, seems peculiar when you consider that should the rifleman turn his back against the breastwork, place his ordinary pocket mirror behind the gunlock shown in your illustration above referred to, he will have a much simpler device than the 'hyposcope,' with all its benefits and none of its perplexities. He will be tucked in much closer out of the way of missiles from the flanks, his back fully protected, and his field of vision unobstructed front and rear. A Yankee picket in our Civil War would lie on his back behind a small box filled with dirt, which, as occasion permitted, he shoved closer and closer to the enemy; and with his musket resting on top of the box, he, lying on his back, would train his gun by the reflection in the hand mirror as above mentioned with perfect precision."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SHALL WOMEN PREACH?

IT was a man who formulated the Biblical injunction: "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak." But the principle involved has had women as well as men for its champions. The latest of these is Margaret R. Seebach, A.M., who writes on the subject in the pages of *The Lutheran Quarterly* (October). She says:

"If we admit that the particular conditions of the church are altered, must we say that Paul would have given different counsel to-day? Are there reasons of practical expediency which justify the position of our church in not accepting women as preachers? Do the education of women and their altered social standing make it unjust to deny them this privilege? There has been much discussion of this question during the last few years, when the papers have been full of notices of pulpits 'supplied in the pastor's absence by his wife.' An able and spirited plea has come before our own church in the form of a story from the pen of one who would be herself richly qualified for such service. Meantime our Lutheran women are doing all but preaching, and often, in connection with their missionary work, addressing audiences larger than many a pastor has before him on Sunday. In these we glory, and even apply to them the words of the conservative Paul in saying, 'Help those women!' Why, then, do we withhold from them the crowning privilege? Why not educate and ordain them as pastors?"

The answer to these questions is manifold, we are told, but amounts to this: Because it would involve, on the part of women, the celibacy of the clergy. The writer says further:

"Without going into details, it is just as impossible for a woman to combine home duties with the work of a pastor and preacher as with any other business or profession. Were it possible for her to leave her household in the hands of others so as to give her time for a work which is supposed to occupy the whole time of a man who adopts it, she would lose in moral influence by such indifference to home and children. Even if she had no one but her husband to consider, his own profession would be an obstacle. Should she receive a call from another charge, would he be expected to leave his medical practise, his store, his factory, and follow her? Or if he were a preacher, would it frequently happen that they could get adjoining charges? Evidently marriage would mean for a woman retirement from the active ministry.

"Some one objects that there are many unmarried women who could do this work. It must be remembered, however, that in order to gain the best results, education for such a sphere should begin at an age considerably earlier than that at which most women can be considered confirmed spinsters. Would it not be necessary, especially in the case of beneficiaries, to exact from those who entered on such a course a promise not to marry for an almost prohibitive number of years? The deaconess is not a case in point. Her training is not so protracted, nor so costly nor is her specialty useless after marriage, as much of the technical theological training would be to a woman."

There is another and fundamental reason, continues the writer, why women should not be taught and ordained as preachers. It is based on the fact that "the quality of a woman's mind is different from that of a man." We quote in conclusion:

"This does not mean necessarily that a woman's mind is inferior. It simply means that things do not appeal to her from the same side, do not appear to her in the same light, as to man. We are not to be startled any more by the saying that reason is the province of the masculine mind, intuition of the feminine. Yet this means that a woman ordinarily can not convince a man of a thing by argument. In logical presentation of truth she is usually a failure. Thus arises a serious question: Can a woman's preaching win and hold men in the church? And when we consider that the great lack of the church in all ages has been such a virile and logical interpretation of truth as will appeal to *men*, and hold their allegiance, this question assumes large proportions. The church *has* the women—has always had them; she needs the men!

"Personally, it seems to us that even a limited participation in public speech is a dangerous intoxicant for a woman who has any taste at all for it. A woman can sell her mental and spiritual powers in just as meretricious a desire for admiration and influence as her bodily graces. The esthetic sense, ever the serpent tempter of woman, would too often gain the ascendency, and we should have lectures on philosophy, art, literature, but not sermons. The mere topics of most of the reported 'sermons by a woman' are significant examples of this. Woman in public life is too new to be trusted with this most subtle of temptations. Her intentions are good, but she does not realize what a powerful stimulant success of this kind would prove to spiritual dilettantism. Then the balance would swing to the opposite extreme, and we should have women preaching reactionary dogmas to an extent that would amount to intolerance. Logic would save a man from this, while feeling would drive a woman into it. The very sensationalism of doing a thing so new would be a positive spiritual injury to a sensitive mind. As long as we see in the newspapers such startling headlines as 'A Woman Preacher,' 'Filled Her Husband's Pulpit,' and the like, let us stand by St. Paul. The time is not ripe."

A GERMAN VIEW OF CHRIST'S MISSION.

WITH the single exception of Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," the most discussed theological book of the times in Germany is the volume of a *privat docent* of Bonn, Heinrich Weinel, entitled "Jesus im 19 Jahrhundert." It is the outgrowth of a series of popular lectures delivered in Solingen, the purpose of which was to furnish a picture of Christ that would appeal to the best liberal thought of the day. The conclusions reached in this volume are as follows:

The liberal theology of the past century looked upon Jesus in the light of a reformer of the culture and the morals of his day. Such he was not. He did not attack cult and law as such, or set up a program for their improvement. He himself considered the sanctuary holy, and declared that the teachings of the law should be observed. And yet he boldly developed deeper conceptions of harmony between God and man and opposed his wider type of morality to that of the ancients; for he was a prophet. He antagonized ecclesiasticism and dogma only when he saw in these hindrances to repentance, to purity of heart, to unselfishness and humility.

It is altogether out of place for any of the social or political parties of the day to claim Jesus as their representative. When the socialists call him "the true friend of labor," the "ideal man," "the leader who to-day would be a Social-Democrat," they misconceive his mission and his purpose. Jesus did not systematically discuss or handle the social problems of his day. His teaching and his example were not complex. He had but one end, and that was to bring man into a closer relationship with God. Jesus antagonized the rich only when their service of Mammon prevented the higher service of God and their fellow men. Such antagonism on his part was not communism. Jesus hoped that he would call into being a communion in which love was the predominating principle, of such a character that many of the problems that vex society would of themselves fall away. He proclaimed the glad tidings of a God who, as the Father, was filled with love for all mankind, and the aim of his gospel was to make all men the children of God.

It has been said that Christ was Buddhistic in his teaching. But Buddha called man's whole existence from his birth to his death a suffering, and proclaimed the ideal of man to be *nirvana* or absolute non-existence. Jesus took life in earnest, and himself trembled in view of approaching death. He taught the proper preparation for death, and the God to whom he points after death is a moral, loving Father. Jesus was an ascetic, but, unlike Buddha, Jesus taught that this asceticism is the freedom of the conscience from all that hinders the growth of a life according to God's will. He does not demand that all men shall adopt this asceticism, but that all shall live in accordance with their own conscience. The pity that Jesus preached is not weak sentimentality, but an aggressive and powerful altruism. Jesus saw not only the sufferings in the world, but also its beauty and its joy. The ideal of his religion was not an unproductive inactivity, but a service of love.

In order to understand Jesus we must place him in the center of the religious problem and put all other interests in the background. In Christ's teachings morality is essentially an inner return to God.

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a becoming like God, who is full of mercy. He was an exponent of the paradoxical idea that God is both all-powerful and yet merciful. And so powerfully did this God-consciousness find expression in his life and words that already his contemporaries felt that they could see into God's heart through him. Such was the power which he and his teachings attained over men; and, altho he himself was only a man who, too, had struggled with temptations, yet he rejoiced that he had attained power over sicknesses and the souls of men. He thought as highly of himself as ever a man could think, and yet he said: "Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God."

Naturally Weinel's picture of Christ is formed in accord with his theological bias. Professor Pfleiderer, the noted liberal of the Berlin faculty, hails the young author in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 190) as a theological star of the first magnitude, and as one who has made it possible for the thinking classes of our times again to accept Jesus and his religious teachings. On the other hand, the conservative journals, such as the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung*, declare that the author entirely ignores the Christology of St. John and the atonement taught by St. Paul, and reduces the original message of Christianity to a model system of ethics. This Jesus of the nineteenth century, they say, is only a revival in somewhat other garb of the rationalistic Christ pictured by Strauss, Baur, and other neological critics.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW MYSTICISM.

OF late years there has grown up in several countries a mystical tendency which has done much to spiritualize art, literature, and music. By Mr. W. Burkitt Dalby, a writer in the *London Quarterly Review* (October), this tendency is regarded as a distinct reaction against the materialistic trend of the beginning and middle of the nineteenth century. This "New Mysticism," he says, is "to a large extent suggested by and developed out of science, having its notes of correspondence with neo-Platonic and Christian mysticisms of the past, and illustrating afresh the power of the human spirit to rise superior to influences tending to check its noble aspirations." Taking up, first of all, the work of the French mystics, and, in particular, of Edouard Schuré, whose volume of poetry, "La Vie Mystique," was published in Paris in 1894, Mr. Dalby says:

"In our study of a view of God and the world developed out of agnostic science, we must not expect to find the evangelical conception of a personal God and Father. What we do find . . . is a return to the religious pantheism of the mystical schools. Let us not forget the essential difference between the pantheism which identifies God with the universe and that which identifies the universe with God. The former has often been justly charged with being merely another form of atheism; the latter has inspired the contemplations of Plotinus and the lofty spirituality of Tauler. It is to these last that the new mystics are akin. Their pantheism is poetical and religious rather than scientific. Thus when Schuré speaks of 'the soul centered in the All which is the existing Cosmos,' and says that 'the rational mysticism of every age is the art of finding God in oneself'—'*l'art de trouver Dieu en soi, en développant les profondeurs occultes et latentes de la conscience*'—he is not speaking the language of Giordano Bruno and Spinoza, but making return to the very thought of Plotinus, who contemplates the divine perfections in himself, and does so, not under the influence of spiritual pride, but with the calm assurance that if one do but sound human nature to its depths there surely you will reach the being of God. And, after all, did not Christ say 'the kingdom of God is within you'? The God found by the mystics, it must be confessed, leaves something to be desired. The 'intuition' of Plotinus is in Eckart 'the Spark of the soul,' whereby we can transcend the sensible, the manifold, the temporal, and merge ourselves in the changeless One—a God who, to these and kindred thinkers, is a blank abstraction, above being and above attributes—in the words of Proclus, 'the calm, the silent, slumbering, and incomprehensible divine Darkness.' Here is the true origin of the '*abîmes*' and '*profondeurs*' of M. Schuré, which are the Eternities and Immensities of Carlyle in a French translation, and have had their vogue like their English prototypes. You will find them in Anatole France; and in Pierre Loti, that most graceful, most fantastic of living French writers, they frequently occur and with the same significance, always suggesting something mystical in human life, or something weird, awful, and incomprehensible in the universe about us. Anything more truly mystical in feeling, for instance, than his descriptions in 'Madame Chrysanthème' of the storm in Nagasaki harbor, and of the ancient Buddhist temple in that city, could hardly be imagined. And, indeed, the mysticism which is feeling—we would fain say feeling after God if haply it may find Him—has rarely found more pathetic utterance than in many of the books of recent French writers, which, with all their moral shortcomings, represent so distinct an effort after the ideal."

Maurice Maeterlinck is next cited as an eminent exponent of the New Mysticism:

"Maeterlinck deserves special notice as an avowed disciple of the two most powerful schools of mysticism Europe has ever known—neo-Platonism and the fourteenth-century German mystics. To him mysticism is much more than a formal creed; it is felt in everything he writes. The vague, sweet charm of his language, the unusualness of his attitude toward life, his dreamy sentiment, his tender melancholy, all conspire with his actual teaching to produce the effect of his influence upon many minds. He is, like all mystics, awed and hushed by the solemnity of the universe; but his favorite thought is that of the existence of a subconscious self in us all. It is in this 'crepuscular region of the soul' that he delights to dwell. In his dramas he makes the subconscious selves of his characters converse together with singular effect, and it is his theory that this is what Shakespeare often does, especially in 'King Lear,' in 'Hamlet,' and in 'The Tempest.' This is not merely the result of his preoccupation with fourteenth-century mysticism, but partly of scientific study of the phenomena of hypnotism and suggestion and telepathy. Indeed, there is evidence that his mysticism is not so much a refuge from the tyranny of scientific materialism as the deliberate choice of a man who finds in it confirmation of countless hopes and suspicions science herself has raised within him."

Turning to England, Mr. Dalby claims Tennyson as a New Mystic, "among the first in a new age to give expression to the revolt of soul against the tyranny of matter." Wordsworth, too, was forever sounding the note of a "sublime nature-mysticism." We quote further:

"Wordsworth's influence is stronger to-day than ever, because the symbolism in which he is so rich has become so much better understood. Of course, the way for this triumph was prepared by Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and others, working amid the discouragements of the scientific era; but the day of the symbolic mystics is the day of Theodore Watts Dunton, of Fiona Macleod, and W. B. Yeats. These writers are Celtic by race and inspiration; and full as they are of the Wordsworthian spirit, they have not only revived the nature-mysticism of Wordsworth, they have taken us back to the dream-life of Celtic mythology, fairy-tale, and folklore, not in the spirit of idle curiosity, but as a protest against hard materialism. There is an essential religiousness about their protest. They have dared to set up these old tales as being truer to the facts of human life viewed largely than are the doctrines of a philosophy based on science. One and all they stand for the soul-life, for the sacredness of the higher faculties, and for the solemnity of the universe. The hunger of the modern mind for facts, for scientific truth, they proclaim to be merely the way to fresh delusions and a new servitude, and Mr. Yeats's plea for the poet's dream and words is valid against a scheme of life, which, in the idolatry of the actual, takes no note of the ideal."

Tolstoy and Ibsen, tho hardly to be classed as mystics, have done much to counteract the materialistic view of life; and their writings have been described as forming across the horizon of Europe a "spiritual Aurora Borealis to lift the blackness of gloomy skepticism." Music and art have also felt the influence of the new spirit, and we are reminded in this connection of the paintings of Watts, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, and the music of Wagner, Brahms, Grieg. Mr. Dalby says in conclusion:

"Supposing we have here disclosed a genuine tendency, a real

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movement of the modern mind back again upon the mystical suggestions of former periods, is the movement of sufficient consequence to be worthy the consideration of men and women busy with the intensely practical problems of present-day religious and social progress? Or is it merely the swing of the philosophic pendulum back once more from Aristotle to Plato? Surely there is more in this resurgence of the mystical spirit; surely there is a strong appeal to our sympathies in this new uprising of soul not to be crushed by

> The heavy and the weary weight
> Of all this unintelligible world,

with its iron laws and rigid framework. And if there be no great commanding intelligence at the head of the movement, no great authentic prophet, but merely a voice or voices crying in the wilderness, with no well-defined, clear message to deliver, let us remember that these men are leaders—such leaders as we have now, and that what is said by them to-day may be said by multitudes to-morrow. Their presence gives us good reason to hope that we may soon find ourselves in the midst of a great spiritual revival. Our business through many a cloudy day has been to maintain the essential spirituality of the nature of man. The Time-Spirit has been our great enemy, and life amidst the triumphs of materialistic science has tended steadily downward toward vulgarity, ugliness, and grasping selfishness. The wind, even this wind, bloweth where it listeth, and before you realize that the rude blast has become a subdued murmur, the balmy breath of spring may be around you and the time of the singing birds may have arrived. The Time-Spirit is but a wind of earth; and after it has blown chill from God-forsaken wastes and barren steppes, it may come warm again from regions shone upon by the divine Sun."

THE "CHEERFULNESS" OF DEATH.

DR. W. W. KEEN, an eminent Philadelphia physician, states some old truths in a new way in a striking article on "The Cheerfulness of Death," which appears in the New York *Outlook* (October 24). Most people, even most Christian people, as he remarks, shrink from death. We are familiar with such expressions as "Death's Cold Stream" and the "Dark Valley of the Shadow of Death"; and the "terrors of death" are often vividly portrayed. Against the tendency to regard death in such a way the doctor vigorously protests. "For the Christian," he says, "death should be in reality his best friend; welcomed rather than feared." He continues:

"So far as the physical aspect of death is concerned, the universal teaching of physicians is that the process of dying is rarely painful or even unwelcome to the patient, tho full of sorrow to his family. A happy unconsciousness in nearly all cases shields the dying man from pain. The weakness, the fever, the parched lips, the labored breathing, are all unfelt. Most people die quietly and often almost imperceptibly.

> We thought her dying when she slept,
> And sleeping when she died.

is often true. Even when convulsive movements occur, they are entirely independent of consciousness; merely physical in origin and character, and absolutely unattended by any suffering."

If, then, death is not an unpleasant process physically, why, asks the doctor, should it be feared from the spiritual side?

"It frees him from accident, sickness, and suffering, to which his body has been liable all his life, and from which he has often suffered, sometimes intensely and for long periods of time.

"It frees him from all sorrow. No one who has reached even adolescence escapes sorrow. To many sorrows are multiplied manyfold and bear down even the stoutest heart. The 'weary' and the 'heavy laden' make up the mass of mankind.

"It opens the gates of heaven to him. While we know nothing accurately of the details of the heavenly life, we do know that there we shall live in eternal bliss; there we shall be in the presence of God Himself; there we shall see and know intimately our Lord Jesus Christ; there we shall feel the influence of the Holy Spirit; there we shall meet the saints of all ages; there we shall be reunited to the dear ones who have happily preceded us; there shall come in due time the dear ones we have left on earth; there our minds will expand beyond our present comprehension; there all the unsolved problems of earth will be clear as day; there we shall learn why perplexity, disappointment, and trouble were our lot on earth and were needful for the orderly and sufficient development of our own character, and of God's large plans not only for us, but for the race; there, in a word, all that is evil shall vanish away, and all that is good shall be ours forever.

"If death, then, is not a painful, unpleasant process, and if it does for us so much, it should be, not the last *enemy*, but our best *friend*; not dreaded as the messenger of evil, but welcomed as a companion who will lead us into paths of pleasantness and reveal to us the joys for which we have been longing all our lives. We should not speak of the terrors of death, but should feel in our very hearts the cheerfulness of death."

Dr. Buckley, the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), declares that he read this article with "great pleasure," but finds its conclusion "a little strained." He goes on to say:

"When we are about to die; when our work is done; when the victory is given to us through our Lord Jesus Christ; when we can say, 'I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith,'—or even tho we can say only this, 'I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day,' then, indeed, should we welcome death, the end of fears, the end of pain.

"But normal minds unwearied of life can not realize the 'cheerfulness of death.'

"The gospels and epistles are very human—as well as divine. Paul *in persecution* would rather 'depart, and be with Christ,' 'to die is gain,' yet he says, 'What I shall choose I wot not'; he knew that Christians would *sorrow* for their friends, and was concerned only that they 'sorrow *not even as others which have no hope*.'

"This passage will show us how the Christian may regard death:

"'Yet I supposed it necessary to send to you Epaphroditus, my brother, and companion in labor, and fellow soldier, but your messenger, and he that ministered to my wants. For he longed after you all, and was full of heaviness, because that ye had heard that he had been sick. For indeed he was sick nigh unto death: but God had mercy on him; and not on him only, but on me also, lest I should have sorrow upon sorrow. I sent him, therefore, the more carefully, that, when ye see him again, ye may rejoice, and that I may be the less sorrowful. Receive him, therefore, in the Lord with all gladness; and hold such in reputation: because for the work of Christ he was nigh unto death, not regarding his life, to supply your lack of service toward me' (Phil. ii. 25-30).

"Christ came to deliver those who were in bondage all their lifetime through *fear* of death. But the heart of universal man revolts at the idea that death is to be regarded with cheerfulness.

"It is quite compatible with the highest Christian faith, hope, and love to sorrow (tho not as those who have no hope) when our friends are removed. Therefore, for those who go, it is quite compatible with unwavering hope and trust under some circumstances to wish to stay, it being 'more needful'—as it seems to them—for those whom they leave behind.

"But when the silver cord is surely loosing, when the dying Christian sees 'a hand that those who love him can not see,' 'hears a voice they can not hear,' all those triumphal thoughts so gloriously marshaled by Dr. Keen array themselves as so many avant-couriers of the heavenly host. But this is the portion only of those who die in Christ. It was Christ who said to some, 'I go my way, and ye *shall seek me, and shall die in your sins*: whither I go, ye can not come.'

"Death, therefore, will ever remain the most awful theme on which mortal man can think. To each generation

> One question more than others all
> Of thoughtful minds implores reply,
> It is, as breathed from star and hall,
> What fate awaits us when we die?

"Christ only can answer that. Nor will his answer to the head alone suffice. To the heart must the response come, 'I go to prepare a place for you.' Then the pains, the groans, the dying strife no longer 'fright our approaching souls away.' This have we seen, and for this also we hope. '*Cheerfulness* of death?' Nay. But *hope* in death."

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AN ENGLISHMAN'S GOOD WORD FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"CHRISTIAN Science has come to stay," says Mr. E. Wake Cook, a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (October), "and the more clearly we realize the great and timely benefits it brings, the more effectively we can deal with its grave spiritual and moral defects." The same writer goes on to specify what he considers "the principal merits of this most unscientific of religions":

"(*a*) The optimistic affirmation of the Allness of Good; the Omnipotence of Love, and the nothingness of evil, sin, sickness, and death.

"(*b*) The healthy and invigorating dismissal of all morbid fears and fancies, and the affirmation that perfect health is our birthright in virtue of our divine origin.

"(*c*) It reinforces Protestantism just where it is weakest, and clears away half the difficulties regarding 'miracles' *by doing them*, thus showing that Jesus meant exactly what he said: 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do.'

"(*d*) It helps to confirm the claims previously put forth by Spiritualists and Theosophists, and later, and to some extent, by the Society for Psychical Research, that we all possess latent faculties and powers of unknown extent, which raise us immeasurably in the scale of being as partakers in divine power.

"(*e*) It not only appeals to high moral and religious sentiments, it also appeals most cunningly to the weaker side of human nature by offering health, pecuniary gain, and a sense of indefinite power to 'demonstrate' (obtain, or bring about) whatever is desired."

But while Mr. Cook credits Christian Science with these merits, and with the further merits of "awakening new interest in the sayings of Jesus and revivifying all phases of religion based on the Bible," he admits that it has very obvious shortcomings and limitations. "As a friendly critic," he says, "I would urge Christian Scientists to follow the example of Judge Hanna and other authorized lecturers, and, while doing full justice to all the beautiful things Mrs. Eddy has done and said, quietly drop her hard sayings . . . and push forward the cheering and helpful truths scattered broadcast throughout her writings." He concludes:

"I would urge people of all creeds, or no creeds, to embrace the great healing truths that have got to be associated with Mrs. Eddy's picturesque personality. Rightly accepted they carry a blessing for all; and the real truth-seeker should accept the good of all systems and the narrowness of none. Christian Science offers an inestimable boon to the Protestant churches, if rightly taken, and rightly used; restoring as it does to its rightful place a vital part of Christ's teaching. To physicians it offers a much-needed admonition and a clue to the true medical science; it warns them to forsake their 'medical materialism,' to cease tinkering at effects and get down to true causes. I would say to the Theosophist, the Spiritualist, and the hard-headed materialist: 'Wrestle with these involved truths and do not let them go until they bless you.' . . . . . .

"The great truths to be realized and lived are these, and if they can not be deduced in their fulness from Mrs. Eddy's writings, they will gradually be read into them by the more progressive 'scientists.' The allness of good, the essential unity of all existence. That evil, however grievous from the mundane plane, is entirely educative, disciplinary, and transitory: that all sickness and suffering come from 'sin'—that is, from error and ignorance, not from theological, but physiological and sanitary ignorance, or moral transgressions. The full realization of our oneness with the Great Mind of the universe is not only the heart of all religion, but it is now seen to carry partakership in the potencies and powers, and in some dim way even the knowledge of God. This all-knowledge flows into the inspired, or duly receptive minds (or the organs of the One Mind), and the powers may be used for healing, and doing those Christ-like works rendered possible by a Christ-like life. The realization of these powers resident in or mediated by the subliminal self raises man immeasurably in the scale of being; lifts him somewhat above the petty cares and worries of life which cause or aggravate so many ills. It gives not only a sense of power, but of courage to conquer *fear*, which is the most active agent in causing and spreading disease. This sense of power helps man to bend circumstances to his will and be himself the divinity which shapes his ends. But these powers only hint at the wealth of boundless possibilities involved in our unrealized sonship, in our divine inheritance to the Kingdom within; whose ineffable glories woo us to raise our eyes from our dollar-scraping muckrakes to those El Dorados of soul-gold; to riches that grow by giving, are subject to no death duties and no depreciation by the bulls and bears of Capel Court."

THE "ENORMOUS LOSSES" OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

A SERIES of articles, signed "German American," have been appearing in the Berlin *Germania*, one of the most influential Roman Catholic journals in Europe, and have attracted considerable attention in view of the fact that they aim to show that the Roman Catholic Church in this country has not only not been able to hold her own, but has suffered enormous losses. We extract from these articles the following facts and opinions:

"The number of Roman Catholics in the United States in 1900 was 10,774,932, with 13 archbishops, 80 bishops, about 12,000 priests, 10,427 churches, 3,812 parochial schools, 183 higher educational schools for boys, 688 similar institutions for girls, 8 universities, 76 seminaries, and 247 orphans' homes. These figures ought to be double what they are. Within the last century fully 8,000,000 Roman Catholics have emigrated to America, and their descendants must number 24,000,000. The reasons for the enormous losses are many, among them chiefly the great expense entailed by the maintenance of church and school in America, as contrasted with the state-established church systems of Europe. It is also necessary to take into account the great confusion of nationalities and languages, the practical materialism that prevails, the influence of the several orders to which the church is uncompromisingly opposed, the godless public press, and the liberalized tendencies of 'Americanism' within the church itself. It is a notorious fact that in public life and work the Roman Catholic Church is systematically crowded into the background in America. Altho theoretically the Roman Catholic Church is on an equality before the law with the Protestant denominations and the lodges, practically this equality never did and never does exist. The Roman Catholic Church of America has even more reasons than the church in Germany to complain of a lack of parity. In America the Roman Catholic is excluded from all higher positions in the state, if not *de jure*, at any rate *de facto*. It is utterly impossible for a Roman Catholic ever to be elected to the Presidency of the United States. Of the governors of the various States there is not a single one who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Of the ninety members of the United States Senate, only two or three are members of our church, and of the three hundred and fifty-seven members of the Lower House the relative proportion of Roman Catholics is no greater. In the army and navy, altho fully one-half of the rank and file are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, there is only a very small proportion of Roman Catholic chaplains. Without a single exception the salaried chaplainships in both the houses in Washington and in the legislatures of the different States are in the hands of the Protestants. Into many of the penal and corrective institutions a Roman Catholic priest is not even permitted to enter, and the Roman Catholic inmates are not seldom compelled to take part in the Protestant services. The public schools, the high schools, and the state universities are officially non-religious, yet in reality they are preponderatingly under Protestant influence. The divorce laws are all modeled after the lax principles of Protestantism. In no other country is the number of divorces so great, there being in the United States between 1867 and 1886 no fewer than 328,716, while in the same period in Catholic Ireland there were only seven. Last, and not least, the Roman Catholic Church in America suffers through the phenomenal influence of the secret orders. The President of the United States is himself a Free Mason, as are also the majority of the governors, judges, and representatives. In the laying of corner-stones and similar public functions these orders are prominent participants, but never the Roman Catholic Church. America is the paradise of the lodge, but for this reason a hard field for the Roman Catholic propaganda."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIAN PRESS ON RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Government of St. Petersburg is credited with views of its own regarding the opinions which it is proper for a newspaper to express. This circumstance has prompted an inference in a few British papers that recent criticism of the United States in a few Russian papers is scarcely likely to be as natural and unaffected as it is rich and copious. While the criticism can not be the result of official suggestion or dictation, the passive toleration of it has significance to many European organs, which reproduce it widely. The *Novoye Vremya*, for instance, interrupting some glorious reflections on the work accomplished for humanity in Asia by the diplomatists of Russia, gives utterance to the ideas following:

"More cleverly, more energetically than ever, the United States goes ahead on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific. In China, which was waked up by European civilization, the United States sees a wide field for commercial conquest, and wishes to make good its rights to a share in the market of China. Here the Americans are carrying out an active policy. They are exchanging ideas with Japan regarding strong and successful pressure to be applied to China, and so forth. American interests are beginning not only to affect European interests, but even to antagonize them and to hinder their development. As yet there has been no single, sharp conflict between the United States of America and one of the European Powers. This, however, is merely accidental. The possibility of such conflict becomes more perceptible daily. American statesmen perceive the approaching danger of conflict with a transoceanic Power, and, in consequence, they are striving to build up the national fleet. At the present time this fleet is certainly adequate to the ends for which it has been built, but it is certainly too small for the attainment of ends which it may have to gain. The Powers of the Old World do not now have to reckon seriously with the United States. The actual strength of that country is slight at sea. Not until the Americans have a navy that can command the ocean between the Old World and the New will it be in their power not merely to assert rights, but to demand the recognition of those rights. This will not come to pass soon, and until it does, American demands and threats need not seriously perturb either Europe or Asia."

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF,
The Czar's Viceroy in the Far East, whose organ, the *Novi Kray* (Port Arthur), is warlike.

Returning to the local features of the Asiatic problem, the *Novoye Vremya*, in common with other Russian papers, denies that the Government of St. Petersburg expects or contemplates war with Japan. It is affirmed that the creation of the vice-royalty in the remote Asiatic districts did not imply any change of the Czar's pacific and conciliatory and moderate policy. "There is no war party in Russia," says the *Novoye Vremya*, referring to the talk of alleged designs and plans, "and there can be none." What, it asks, is Russia's policy? With regard to Korea it says:

"The fundamental purposes of our diplomacy are: The preservation of the independence and integrity of Korea and China, and the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East. We are far from attempting to hamper the industrial and commercial development of the Oriental countries by Western nations. On the contrary, our whole activity there is directed toward the opening, for the equal benefit of all, of inaccessible and closed territories to the trade and enterprise of the world. . . . . .

"Indeed, the expansion and prosperity of northern China and of Korea are essential to the normal progress of our own territory bordering on either country. We can not neglect our interests and opportunities either in Manchuria or in Korea, but our prosecution of these interests does not menace the welfare or security of any of our neighbors. We have built the railroad across Manchuria to aid, not to hinder, the development of the country, and all we desire is pacification and freedom to carry on our work without interference. . . . . .

"As formerly, so now, Russia has no intention of annexing Manchuria to her dominions. If the surrender of the whole territory to China is not yet an accomplished fact, the delay is but temporary and the result of obstacles not foreseen at first. Our rights in Manchuria date from 1896, when, in consideration of our agreement to guarantee the independence of China, we obtained the railroad concession and all that it carried in the way of special privileges. In 1900 our rights were increased, and in point of fact, in view of the attacks on our road and our troops, we should have been justified, either in claiming the right shore of the Amur river, or at least in establishing there a large neutral zone.

"But, foreign as the idea of territorial acquisition and seizure is to us, we decided to surrender all Manchuria to her owner, claiming absolutely no compensation for the blood shed by our soldiers. This, however, could not be done unconditionally, and we were compelled to exact certain guaranties. These have not been fulfilled by China, and any number of disturbances and difficulties have rendered complete evacuation impossible at this time.

"But we shall adhere to our unselfish determination with regard to China and so act as to aid in creating such conditions as shall enable us to transfer the control of Manchuria at the earliest time."

If that father of his people, Nicholas II., were less hostile to the fantastic and adventurous in world-policy, it might go hard with Japan, thinks the *Novy Krai* (Port Arthur), a newspaper which reflects the views of that Lord Clive among Russians, Admiral Alexeieff, the Czar's viceroy in the Far East. "Without support in the shape of great numbers of British or American troops, Japan could not attack the Russian giant in the Far East with any hope of success. . . . Japan's timidity and reluctance to come to extremes are easy to comprehend."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KONGO CANNIBALISM AND THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

CANNIBALISM and other abhorrent practises in the Kongo Free State have now been brought before the chancelleries of Europe in circumstances portending a serious difference between Great Britain and Belgium. Not that the existence of cannibals in the disputed region is denied by the defenders of King Leopold's domain. On the contrary, Captain M. D. Bell, writing in London *Public Opinion*, pleads that the cannibals do not wish "for an unvaried diet of human flesh"; but at times it is "absolutely necessary for them," and "the craving" is "intense." "No doubt," continues the captain, "this instinctive desire for human flesh can be eradicated by example and precept; but time, and a very long time, is necessary for the process." This explorer of the remote region to which the British Government is directing the attention of mankind further observes:

"It is easy, too, to see how the instinct arose. The tribes in that part of Africa are by no means nomadic—they have, in fact, a very strong aversion to leaving their homes—and game does not

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remain in the same place for every part of the year. Speaking generally, in the dry weather all the animals seek the rivers, in the rains they are far away from them, so that every tribe must be for some months without the chance of getting animal food, and the corpses of their enemies killed in battle would naturally seem to them a good substitute. Personally, I never found cannibals in any way more unpleasant than other natives, and, so far as I could learn, they did not make war with a view to getting human flesh to eat; but, when war was necessary, used to eat the bodies of their conquered foes, which constituted, in their ideas, an economical form of burial."

Unmoved by the various pleas put forth in defense of the independent state of the Kongo, Lord Lansdowne, Minister of Foreign Affairs in London, has invited the whole European concert to consider the submission of the issues involved to The Hague tribunal. The allegations in Lord Lansdowne's official despatch are that in the Kongo Free State "the object of the administration was not so much the care and government of the natives as the collection of revenue; that this object was pursued by means of a system of forced labor differing only in name from slavery; that the demands upon each village were exacted with a strictness which constantly degenerated into great cruelty, and that the men composing the armed force of the state were in many cases recruited from the most warlike and savage tribes, who not infrequently terrorized over their own officers and maltreated the natives without regard to discipline or fear of punishment." Evidence in support of these allegations, asserts Lord Lansdowne, are to be found "in memorials from philanthropic societies, in communications from commercial bodies, in the public press, and in despatches from His Majesty's consuls." Therefore "it is incumbent upon the Powers parties to the Berlin act to confer together." "We hope that the response to the Lansdowne despatch will be favorable," says the London *News*, "and that this appalling offender against civilization will be brought to the bar of European opinion to answer for its crimes." The London *Standard* says:

"We know enough on the best evidence to justify a belief that the accusations of barbarity brought from many quarters against the Kongo State agents are not unfounded, even tho they may occasionally be exaggerated. If the Brussels administration think that their subordinates in Africa are to be protected from a searching inquiry into their actions by mere casuistry and by ignoring the strong points of the British case, they are much mistaken. Officers in our own territories adjoining the Kongo State have reported that its stations are shunned, the only natives seen being soldiers, prisoners, and men brought in to work. The quibbling of the Belgian administration as to the system of forced labor does not improve their position. Slavery does not alter its nature by being called conscription, and the world will not be persuaded by such devices that the Free State has kept even to the letter, and still less to the spirit, of the Berlin act, to which it owes its existence. Besides interpreting in a very curious way its obligation to bring the material and moral benefits of civilization to the natives of the Kongo, it has been no more careful to keep its promise to allow freedom of trade. No amount of dialectical cunning will dispose of the plain fact that commerce is hampered by its monopolies. The despatch [of Lord Lansdowne] concludes by the statement that His Majesty's Government consider that the time has come when the other signatories of the Berlin act should consider whether the system of trade of the Kongo State is in harmony with that instrument, and suggests a reference to The Hague tribunal. The Belgian administration objects to submitting questions of internal government to arbitration, but it would do well to remember that there is an alternative of a still more unpleasant character."

The state of affairs disclosed by the mass of evidence, declares the London *Times*, "is one which might with advantage form, either wholly or in part, the subject of a reference to The Hague tribunal. This is exactly the kind of case that has a strong claim to be heard at The Hague court, and if the latter could accomplish any notable result in such a question, it would be realizing the designs of its founders in a very appropriate way." *The Review of Reviews* (London) makes the following assertions:

"Unless an almost unbroken procession of credible witnesses have conspired to lie, King Leopold is in his imperial capacity one of the most sinister and terrible of all the figures to be met with even in connection with the blood-stained annals of the Dark Continent. . . . . .

"According to the statements of many officers and missionaries, the natives are regarded by the agents of the companies, and to a less degree by the representatives of the King, as taxable cattle and rubber collectors. The *modus operandi* by which they are induced to bring in the stipulated quantum of rubber is very simple A village is ordered to produce so many baskets of rubber. If on delivery the baskets are not up to the requisite weight, or if only half the natives attend with rubber, a punitive force is sent out to burn down the village and teach the defaulters to be more punctual, by inflicting capital punishment upon all who can be found within range of the King's rifles. As the troops employed in thus enforcing discipline and collecting taxes are to a large extent recruited from the cannibal tribes, they usually better their instructions. . . . . .

"In place of disinterestedness we see dividends. In place of the old indigenous slavery there is a new slavery infinitely more detestable. The Arab slave-raiders have been suppressed, but the state has taken over their methods and carries on raids to acquire 'slaves of the state' throughout its whole enormous domain. Instead of suppressing cannibalism, the hateful practise has been carried by its soldiers into regions where human flesh was never eaten."

The Kongo Free State "ought to submit to an investigation of itself," thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the Paris *Temps* suspects that "eagerness to alter the map of Africa remains unabated in England." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which has stoutly defended the Kongo Free State Government from the first, remarks:

"A section of the English press continues the lying insinuations against the Independent State of the Kongo which are now so familiar. The campaign of calumny is renewed daily. We deem it inexpedient to accuse the Government in London of wishing to lay hands upon our territories, so admirably developed by us. Her recent South African adventure has given Great Britain much cause for reflection. She has a very difficult task to accomplish in those regions, and she will require many years to carry it out. To provoke a partition of the Kongo Free State may seem a fine thing, but agreement among the Powers interested would be a difficult matter to bring about. Great Britain would find it no easy labor to get the lion's share. There is France, and there is Germany. They would not readily lend themselves to the British game. There is, finally, Great Britain herself, who would not be willing to compromise her good name, who would not wish to be the Power to systematically crush the weak and helpless. . . . If ever there comes an inquiry into the Kongo administration—which we very much doubt—it will clearly appear to the civilized world that any decision unfavorable to that state has been based upon injustice and misrepresentation. The Independent State of the Kongo merits neither blame nor condemnation, but signal homage for the grand work of civilization and progress it has carried on in Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW PHASE OF THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

A FRESH phase has been assumed by the five-months'-old crisis in the Hungarian capital, which has more than once brought the dual monarchy within measurable distance of revolution. Count Stephen Tisza, son of the illustrious statesmen Koleman Tisza, who for fifteen years was Hungary's Prime Minister, has undertaken to carry on a constitutional government in the Budapest sense of that expression. The count's scheme, which is one of conciliation, takes the form of editorial revision of all political platforms—they are many—interpreting the Austro-Hungarian pact of union, the Ausgleich adopted in 1867. Thus is to be assuaged a crisis which began last June in a dispute regarding the language of command in the Hungarian army and developed into a fundamental constitutional struggle for the control of the military by the civil power. The Magyars claim to be attempting simply to place the prerogatives of the throne relating to the dis-

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ipline and organization of the Hungarian branch of the dual army nder the control of their representatives in parliament. Francis oseph has all along replied that his royal military prerogatives re not to be curtailed in such a way as to alter the structure of the ommon army in a spirit disintegrating to the dominions of the Iapsburgs. And Count Stephen Tisza appears upon the scene he appeared five months ago only to have his services dispensed ith—to reconcile opposing points of view. This task Count lbert Apponyi, leader of an important group in the Chamber, hinks impossible, altho he promises his support for the time being y way of experiment. The London *Times* congratulates the dual nonarchy upon an escape from a serious peril, and observes:

"Count Tisza has the reputation of being both an able man and strong man. He has a more enlightened grasp, and therefore firmer grasp, of international politics than the great majority of Iungarian statesmen, and he realizes more accurately than they lo the real position of Hungary in relation to the Powers of Europe. For that very reason he is a thorough and convinced adherent of the subsisting system of the dual monarchy. He perceives what many of his countrymen seem often disposed to forget, hat each half of that monarchy, without the close support of the ther, must inevitably sink into a condition of international insignificance, which would invite the intrigues and whet the appetites f its powerful neighbors. No degree of constitutional self-government—not even the sovereign independence of absolute separation —could compensate either for the political and the military feebleess which a severance of the bonds between them must inflict pon both."

But this London organ, like the other leading organs of Europe enerally, is reluctant to set forth detailed views lest another sharp and sudden turn in the chronic crisis give the lie to its verdict. In this sense, comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the Hungarian press is itself equally non-committal regarding the future. At the same time the *Pester Lloyd* is sufficiently venturesome to suggest that "at any rate, more favorable prospects for the adjustment of this difficult problem are now opening. Justifiable national demands are satisfied, and allowance is made for the standpoint of the crown." Even the hitherto irreconcilable organ of the extremist group, the *Magyar Orszag* (Budapest), while reserving its final verdict until the new Prime Minister has shown how he proposes to "harmonize all interpretations," says: "We will not begin by opposing the views and plans of Count Tisza. We shall make acquaintance with his policy, and if he brings the desperate national struggle to a successful conclusion every one will rejoice at the coming of peace." The *Magyar Szo* (Budapest) exclaims: "Good! If Count Tisza is to herald the dawn of a brighter day, all Hungary will rally around him. If his government means genuine undiluted Liberalism, if his policy disproves the predictions which make him the black cloud upon the national horizon, all forces will disarm before him." The *Hazank* (Budapest), which is supposed to be the organ of a powerful nationalist Magyar group, says the demands of the Hungarians will have to be accepted if Count Tisza is to retain power. "We have never sympathized with Count Stephen Tisza," concludes the organ, "and we have often crossed swords with him. But we shall not let personal considerations interfere with our acceptance of reform and good government at his hands." The *Magyar Nemzet* (Budapest) says:

"It is impossible to assume that the policy of Count Stephen Tisza is incompatible with the principles and the traditions of the Liberal party of Hungary. The count's action in making the Liberal party acquainted with his ideas of military policy, and in announcing his purpose to reconcile his ideas with those of that party, must be accepted as evidence of foresight and prudence on his part. A man who reveals his mind and his resources in this candid fashion shows that he has seized the parliamentary spirit and that he knows how to employ constitutional weapons. We earnestly trust for the sake of Count Tisza's ministry that he will compactly unite liberal public opinion throughout the country with the liberal groups in the Chamber."

But there is some prospect of a renewal of the crisis in all its severity if care be not taken, according to the *Fuggetlen Magyarorszag*, which remarks that "with the Hungarian parliament only he who adopts the national standpoint can hope to carry on a government. The rights of the nation must be respected and enforced. It is to be feared that a Tisza ministry will in the end give rise to new opposition forces." The *Pesti Naplo* fears that, altho Count Apponyi may support Count Tisza for the present, the two can not work together for very long. The *Budapesti Naplo* fears that the Tisza cabinet "must die prematurely." "The untanglement of things can not be effected until the throne sees the light of day and frankly abandons the imaginary rights of the supreme war lord, besides emancipating itself from the poisonous influence of Austrian advisers. The King of Hungary should not be perpetually surrendering to the Emperor of Austria."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FUTURE OF ALFONSO XIII.

IT seems difficult for the anti-clerical press of Europe to credit the announcement that the youthful King of Spain may visit Rome in the course of his coming tour through Europe. Alfonso XIII. will go to Berlin, to Paris, to London, but to go to Rome would, it is argued, revive in a tortuous form the long and sullen feud between the Vatican and the Quirinal. However, positive statements are made that his Catholic Majesty will make the visit to Rome, where his former tutor is the Pope's Secretary of State. The appointment of Cardinal Merry del Val to that post gave great satisfaction to Alfonso XIII., according to the London *Standard*. "The cardinal's brother is one of the private secretaries to the King," and the cardinal himself will assist his Catholic Majesty "in dealing with the clergy and the religious orders." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which, in the atmosphere of robust clericalism permeating this young Bourbon monarch, has seen its fondest hopes decay, pronounces Alfonso XIII. a "disappointment." "His future will probably be stormy." Rumors have reached the anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) "creditable alike to the exalted taste, the sentimental fervor, the chivalrous enthusiasm of a king so young," with reference to a princess in Portugal. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks this princess has never been in Portugal. The London *Times* supports the hypothesis of Portugal on the basis of the immense importance conferred upon that country by its alliance with Great Britain. The King goes to Lisbon soon.

The recent movement among Spanish republicans, thought to portend so much for Alfonso XIII., was over-estimated, thinks the Paris *Temps*. It proves to be a "scare." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that "the clericals have the young King and the royal house in the hollow of their hands." "The working-classes are driven to attempt a social revolution under the cloak of a general strike, now at Bilbao and again elsewhere." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* likewise denounces the clerical party in Spain. "Thanks," it declares, "to the weakness and yielding measures adopted toward clericalism since the restoration of the Bourbons, the Vatican party has gained control of popular education and of material interests to such an extent that the very existence of the Spanish nation is menaced." The Spanish press presents a more united front in the face of clerical demands than is usually the case in Madrid. The ministerial *Imparcial* says: "The clerical question is a question of the life and death of the nation, it is a question of the national honor. The clerical question calls for a settlement and not for academic discussion." The *Liberal* thinks "consequences will be serious if the clerical question is deferred," and the *Pais* asks: "Is Spain to be further humbled beneath the feet of an army of friars, the enemies of all human advancement? No! The friars can not drag Spain any lower, for they have dragged her to depths so low that nothing lower can be reached." The *Pais* continues to assert the advantages of a republican form of government. Brutus, we read, was

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a republican. Washington was a republican. "Were not these men great? Was not Rome great? Is not the United States of North America great?" The deduction is that Spain must become a republic. Editions of the *País* containing sentiments of this nature have been confiscated by the police. The strong measures adopted against the republicans are gratifying to the clerical *Universo*, which devotes much space to recent disturbances at the important city of Bilbao. The whole affair was nominally a general strike, but really, unless the clerical newspaper has been misled, a republican conspiracy against religion and law. Shops were looted, mobs charged into public buildings, and a friar was thrown into the river. Says the *Universo:*

"The unusual feature of the proceedings was the stand of the Catholics, who, wearied at last of the continual insults heaped upon them by professional murderers, resolved to prove that piety and bravery are not incompatible, and who could make good show of both in circumstances rendering unavoidable the combination of rosary and revolver."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

A GREAT test of the strength at the polls of the preferential-tariff crusade now stirring all England is to be made next month throughout Australia. Mr. Deakin, the new Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has begun the campaign with a flat-footed declaration in favor of every one of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's ideas. "Preferential trade for a white Australia" is Mr. Deakin's slogan. His high estimate of man's capacity for self-government in Australia gives him confidence. The Melbourne *Argus* reminds the Prime Minister that in the contest at the polls woman will vote as well as man, and the female electors out-number the male ones. The situation is complicated by the still unsettled question of the federal capital. The House of Representatives wants Tumut. The Senate insists upon Bombala. *The Argus* makes this suggestion:

"The jealousy between Sydney and Melbourne is the cause or the difficulty that occurs. Common sense tells us that expense would be minimized and every convenience consulted by either Sydney or Melbourne being adopted as the capital; but it is absolutely hopeless to convince Sydney that Melbourne should be the favored spot, and it is wildly improbable that any one could obtain the assent of Melbourne to Sydney being placed in the premier position. The jealousy is natural. It would be a great thing, a very great thing, indeed, for either city to be conceded the political and social lead which attaches to a metropolis, and, human nature being what it is, neither of the rivals can be expected to make a sacrifice on behalf of the other.

"The most feasible arrangement appears to be to allow the Parliament to sit for a term of years in Melbourne, and for the next term of years in Sydney, this arrangement to continue either for a stated period or for so long as it is approved of by the people of Australia. The term for each city to be the seat of government might be either the duration of a Parliament, which is three years, or the ordinary term of the appointment of a governor-general, which is understood to be five years. We have found no great difficulty in providing accommodation for the federal Parliament in Melbourne, and no great difficulty would be found in Sydney, especially as new Parliamentary Buildings of some kind are much needed there and are sure to be erected. Provision for the residence of the governor-general has already been made in both cities. Any governor-general would assuredly rather take the one or the other Government House in turn than be condemned to the isolation and discomfort of temporary accommodation in some far-off spot—for in any case years must elapse before the Commonwealth could build a palace."

It seems to be the idea of the Australian press that unless some collateral issue forces the preferential tariff it will receive little support. *The South Australian Register* (Adelaide) advises the voters to beware of the Chamberlain proposals. *The Daily Telegraph* (Sydney) prefers local Australian issues, such as the exclusion of cheap Oriental labor and industrial conciliation, to preferential tariff on a large scale. The labor papers are inclined to take issue with the Australian Prime Minister because he has pronounced a scheme of old-age pensions out of the question for the present. The Melbourne *Herald* is convinced that a decisive victory for Mr. Deakin would immensely strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain in England.

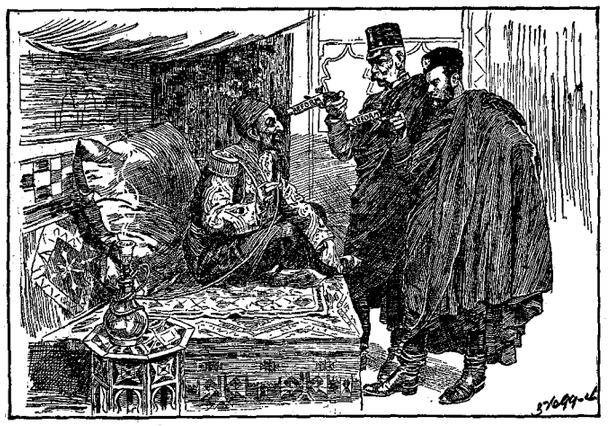
POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT A VICEROY OVERLOOKED.—"The tone of Admiral Alexeieff's organ," the *Novy Krai*, thinks the London *Times*, "suggests that he has forgotten to take his fire-extinguishers with him to Port Arthur."

WILLIAM II.'S RÔLE.—"He is, above all," says the London *News*, "the protector of the Turk in Europe."

GERMANY AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.—"It is affirmed that German capitalists were disposed to construct the canal in the event of the American offer being rejected," says *The South American Journal* (London, "but the German Government, it is stated, has had an intimation to the effect that any attempt by a foreign government to carry out this grand enterprise would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act, and that, under no circumstances, would a foreign government be allowed to exercise control over the canal or to fortify it."

MORAL AND MENTAL GREATNESS OF THE SULTAN.—The "greatest of the earthly rulers of men," we are assured by the *Servet* (Constantinople), organ of Takir Bey, a favorite at Yildiz Kiosk, is "Abdul Hamid, who excels in glory all former Ottoman rulers." "The more the years pass the greater becomes the affection of hosts of peoples for him who knows so well how to guide the Turkish Empire in the difficult path of prosperity and peace. In truth, at what epoch of glorious Ottoman history have we witnessed such febrile activity as we now behold? Everywhere we behold reconstruction and reform. . . . The best thing that could happen to our empire is to have Abdul Hamid for our ruler many years to come. When a reign is so beneficent, when the well-being of the population is so dear to the ruler's heart, the future seems full of promise."



EVER READY TO OBLIGE!

ABDUL HAMID—"Dear me! Ought I to be frightened?" —*Punch* (London).

AN AGGRIEVED LADY.

MISS CANADA—"Don't talk of preferential tariff, Joe—I want preferential arbitration." —*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

PEACE THEORIES IN PRACTISE.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

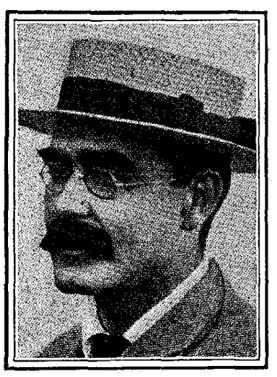
KIPLING'S LATEST.

THE FIVE NATIONS. By Rudyard Kipling. Cloth, 5½ x 8¼ in., 215 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

TO the stylist, to the one who regards literature as an end rather than a means, to the advocate of "art for art's sake," this new volume of Kipling's poetry will bring more exasperation than gratification. But to such Kipling's verse never did appeal, and his admirers need not be alarmed now over the chorus of disapproval that in America (not in England) has greeted this volume. They will find here the same Kipling as of old, not perhaps at his very best, but not far below it, with his powers undiminished, tho somewhat differently directed, taking the same liberties with the English language, raucous as ever, sing-songy as ever when he tries to be melodious, a sworn foe to preciosity, inapt at the weaving of beautiful art-forms or the saying of pretty things that cuddle close to your heart; but full of power and originality, smiting with Shakespearian force at times, bringing you face to face with naked truths, and isolating the essences of life with marvelous skill.

Those who are very fond of "The Recessional" will find here little else to like. The promise it was thought to contain of a new Kipling, more spiritual, more tender, more meditative, has not been realized. It stands alone among his poems, and to our mind, besides being one of the most tawdry products of his pen, it is the one thing in the volume in which the note of insincerity is manifest. Nothing else that he has written has so little of the real Kipling in it. The report that when it was finished he flung it into his waste-paper basket, whence it was fished out by his wife, is not incredible.

But the real Kipling, whether writing tales or poems of India, of the jungle, of the barrack-rooms, or of ships, bridges and locomotives, is always the passionate lover of the dynamic in Nature, of elemental and mechanical forces, of the primitive instincts of wild beasts and primeval men, and of the never-ending task given to man at the beginning—the subjugation of the earth. We like him; but we suspect that our liking is akin to that which we have for a fine pyrotechnic display—namely, because of its dazzling and unexpected effects, the control and release of mighty forces, the rioting splendors that yet are so ingeniously planned and directed to preconceived and more or less artistic results. It will not do to carry the simile too far. Kipling is *not* spectacular for the mere love of spectacle. He is terribly in earnest, and the moral that he rarely fails to press home is one that is always of value—namely, to face your task undaunted, not to deceive yourself, and to find your joy in the struggle itself, not in the hope of rewards to come.



RUDYARD KIPLING

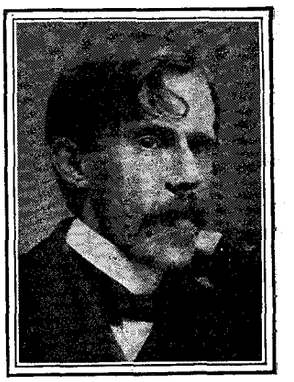
The only new development shown by this volume—and it is not altogether new—is that of Kipling as a political pamphleteer, a watch-dog of the empire. The five nations which give the book its name—the United Kingdom, South Africa, Canada, Australia, India—are all represented; but the South African war and its results fill nearly half the volume. His success as a pamphleteer has been as instant as his success in other lines, but we mean by that, success in the purpose he had in mind, which was political rather than artistic. Most of these political poems have been cabled, in part, to all the world as they appeared, and have excited newspaper discussion everywhere. Who can weigh the effect, for instance, of "The White Man's Burden" upon public sentiment in this country during the last few years, or of "The Islanders" upon sentiment in England? We may not approve of his political views; they certainly are not the sort we usually expect from our poets. But the force with which they are urged is incontestable, and we know of no other poet, living or dead, who ever succeeded in fashioning out of literature such mighty levers for political achievement.

A CHEERER OF CHEERFUL AMERICANS.

CHEERFUL AMERICANS. By Charles Battell Loomis. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 299 pp. Price, $1.25. Henry Holt & Co.

MR. LOOMIS has established himself thoroughly in the hearts of his countrymen as a writer of humorous tales. He has bunched together for this volume seventeen, all of which have been published before in the different periodicals. Despite the fact that this is a volume of short stories, and that none of them is new, this double handicapping has not prevented "Cheerful Americans" from reaching a fifth edition.

This is not to be wondered at—after you have read the stories. It is a credit to human nature that the most salable humorous productions are those which reveal the better qualities of men and women. There isn't a whiff of cynicism, irreverence, or coarseness in the amusing inventions of Mr. Loomis. He good-naturedly pictures harmless but mirth-provoking idiosyncracies and actions of his fellow countrymen. You laugh at them, but it is with that glow around the heart. Again, as the types are familiar to United States readers, they make an appeal of their own to the American market. Americans, in the main, are cheerful, and they like to have their fancy tickled by a good fellow of the same stripe.



CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

Mr. Loomis's humor is distinctly American. Fanciful combination of circumstances, with verisimilitude clinging to the exaggeration of types as well as to the diminution of probability; that trenchant stroke in character-drawing which makes the reader recall the real thing; that sympathetic exposure of "funny things" in people which makes them laughable tho not contemptible—these are the ear-marks of Mr. Loomis's jesting.

Three or four of the stories are about automobiles, and they naturally owe their humor to the fact that they lived up to their name by moving according to themselves rather than in obedience to their maiden *chauffeurs*. One story, "Veritable Quidors," is different from the others in being humorous on the side that is next to tears. It is full of feeling, and has nothing "funny" about it, except the character-drawing and remarks.

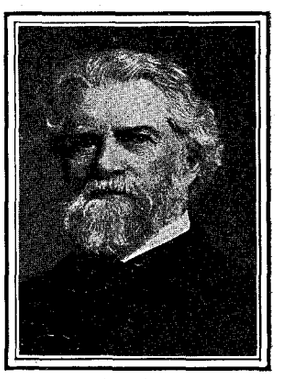
The "Preface" is the one thing to criticize in the whole volume. The reviewer, as the author there remarks, is the only person privileged to "get back" at him, and the "Preface" in question so utterly fails of all purpose that the reviewer can hardly let it go unrebuked. It is self-conscious and mournfully playful.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMY IN THE MAKING.

THE REMINISCENCES OF AN ASTRONOMER. By Simon Newcomb. Cloth, 6¼ x 7¾ in., 424 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

AS a rule, mathematicians do not write books that are read on elevated trains. In the case of this volume from the pen of America's most distinguished astronomer, that man or boy who can not read with enjoyment at least the opening chapters must have something the matter with his mental make-up. This portion of the book, for which the author feels like apologizing, is autobiographical. Certainly the account of his none too happy boyhood is highly entertaining. The bulk of the book is less purely personal in quality, but intelligent readers, interested in the growth of astronomical science, and in the men identified with it on two continents, will find it all very readable. A charming frankness and modesty distinguish the author's mention of himself and his achievements. Such being the quality of the book, of plan it has only so much as might be expected in rambling reminiscences.

Than Professor Newcomb no man in America is better qualified to throw these valuable sidelights on the growth of American astronomy. Before he was twenty-five years old, Professor Newcomb gained notice by important mathematical studies. Before he was forty he was made a member of the Institute of France. He it was who negotiated the contract for the twenty-six inch telescope authorized by Congress for the Naval Observatory, and directed the work of construction and mounting. He examined the glass and the mounting of the Lick telescope before they were accepted by the trustees. He successfully observed the transit of Venus in 1882, altho the observations then made have never been officially published. He discovered in the Paris Observatory forgotten observations of the moon which carry the history of her motion back a century. But to particularize would be to rewrite the book. His path has been sown with achievements, the outcome of unusual natural endowments coupled with hard work. These reminiscences are in fact a revelation of what patience, persistence, and great toil are involved in the business of exact astronomy.



PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB.

For the light it throws upon men and methods in the middle of the

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nineteenth century, this book will prove valuable to the future historian. The old Nautical Almanac Office at Cambridge, Mass., with its mathematical geniuses in Winlock, Safford, Wright, and Oliver, is sympathetically depicted, for it was here in 1857 that the author dates his introduction into "the world of sweetness and light." The story of life and work at the Naval Observatory in the old days makes us wonder at the lax discipline that prevailed then, allowing the astronomers, for example, to "vote it cloudy" whenever they felt in need of refreshing themselves at a neighboring restaurant. It was largely due to Professor Newcomb, tho he does not say it, that work at the Observatory was placed on a more systematic and thorough basis. The evolution of Washington as a scientific center is intimately discussed.

The pen pictures and anecdotes of interesting men the author has known in his day are numerous. They range from Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, to the scientific crank imbued with a hatred of the theory of gravitation.

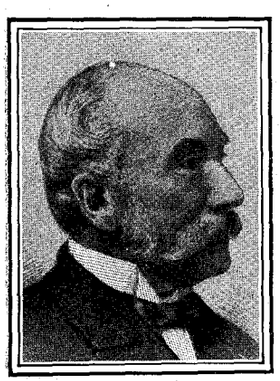
AN INDICTMENT, INTREPID AND IMPLACABLE.

IRELAND UNDER ENGLISH RULE. By Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., LL.D. Cloth, 2 vols. 6 x 9¼ in., pp. xxv+692. Price, $5. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ON September 20, 1803, in Thomas Street, Dublin, nearly opposite St. Catherine's Church, Robert Emmet, Irish patriot and honorable gentleman, was hanged by the neck until he was dead; and after the execution his head was severed from the body, and by the hand of the hangman was presented to the surrounding rabble of English sympathizers, to be contemplated and remembered as the head of a traitor. It is the nephew of Robert Emmet, standing guard over the memory of his breed and name, and the sanctity of the cause they championed, who now asks to be heard by all just and honorable men, whether American or English, in the service of Truth, and for the authority of History; for the motto of his book—his life-work—is "God save Ireland!" and that cry goes up, consecrated by sacrifice and suffering and irresistible by its poignant persistence, from every chapter.

When his manuscript, under the title of the "Indictment of 1898," had been prepared for the press early in that year, the author, "earnestly desiring to have it reach the American public, and possibly by the same means the English people," proceeded to submit it to several prominent American publishers. Courteously enough the manuscript was returned without other comment than that the subject was not a desirable one; with the single exception that the representative of one of the houses to which it was offered frankly gave expression to his conclusion, from a business point of view, that "were the statements contained in the work as authentic as those of the Bible, no publisher with any thought to his future would dare print such an array against England, when at that time the disposition of the people throughout the country was so friendly toward her."

But this delay in finding a publisher has not been without its compensations. The investigations have been extended, the material has been systematically arranged, the "Indictment of 1898" has outgrown its title, and in "Ireland Under English Rule" we have an essentially new treatment of the subject. But the indictment stands, frank and formidable; and the discussion it has already provoked is not without its inevitable acrimony, for the indictment is directed against "that unique political organization known as the British Government—a system well fitted for the oppression of the whole human race, with the exception of the English people themselves." And these are the words of a gentleman who has passed the greater part of a long life in close and pleasant social relations with English men and women. His attitude is that of one who regards the English Government as "almost perfect in its administration for the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of the English people," and who commends, without qualification, the promptness and the spirit with which England "affords protection abroad to the humblest of her own race." But no praise, as the author frankly puts it, can be found in these pages for England's course in Ireland. "The recital of her failures has been as cheerless as the lamentations of Jeremiah."



THOMAS ADDIS EMMET.

The author holds it to be essential that the reader should understand the relations which have existed between Ireland and England, to the end that a knowledge of the facts may furnish vindication for the political course which multitudes of Irishmen have pursued in their struggle for nationality and freedom. He may rightly employ for his own vindication the words of Geoffrey Keating, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

"It grieves me to see a nation hunted down by ignorance and malice, and recorded as the scum and refuse of mankind, when on strict inquiry they have as good a figure and have signalised themselves in as commendable a manner to posterity as any people in Europe."

And Edmund Spenser, he of "The Faerie Queene," when he was secretary to Lord Grey, the Lord Deputy of Ireland (1596), wrote of that unhappy land:

"Whether it proceed from the very genius of the soyle, or the influence of the starres, or that Almighty God hath not yet appointed the time for her reformation, or that Hee reserveth her in this unquiet state still for some *secret scourge* which shall *by her come unto England*, it is hard to be known, but yet much to be feared."

As president and afterward visiting physician to the Emigrant Refuge Hospital on Ward's Island in New York harbor (1850–54), Dr. Emmet was brought face to face with the horrors of the enforced Irish immigration following upon the great famine. He had intimate knowledge of the sufferings of the women, many of whom had lived in comfortable circumstances before that scourge of desolation and terror came upon them. "The cruelties endured were greater than on any slave-ship, and the death-rate larger than it would have been from any pestilence on shore"; nor was there any mitigation until the United States Government interfered for the protection of the helpless.

So stands the solemn indictment, frank and intrepid, and implacable by its very hopelessness.

A TRUE STORY OF REGENERATION.

MY MAMIE ROSE. By Owen Kildare. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 303 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Baker & Taylor Co.

TWO New York newsboys belonging to the same gang thirty years ago have recently risen to prominence: Timothy D. Sullivan, Member of Congress, and Owen Kildare, author of the present book. The story of the former is one of natural selection, the logical evolution of a born leader of men; the history of the latter is one of divine selection, a miraculous regeneration of a life that contained scarcely an element fitted to survive. The transformation wrought by love in the soul of Owen Kildare is told by him in the true tale, "My Mamie Rose."

OWEN KILDARE.

The first two-thirds of the book give a simple, unaffected account of the author's purposeless drifting through that backwater of life, the Bowery. Forward and backward he was carried, amid human wrack and driftwood, with no thought, not to speak of hope, of ever escaping from its soul-soaking pollution. He was by turns a prizefighter, a "bouncer" for a notorious dive, a soldier of fortune, a common loafer. At the age of thirty he could not read or write. He had not earned an honest dollar since his newsboy days.

Here enters the agent of his regeneration—a brave little teacher in a neighboring public school who chanced to pass the corner where Kildare and his gang of hooligans "hung out," and was made the subject of their cowardly insults. The author thus describes the scene which was the turning-point of his life:

"They all stood about her in a circle, grinning and leering at her. I, too, meant to join in the general enjoyment. But before my facial muscles had time to shapen themselves into a brutish laugh the girl wheeled around, looked at McCarthy, at me, at all of us, and quite distinctly could I read then the sentence: 'And you are MEN!'

"Possibly there was a psychic or physical reason for it, but whatever it was I could almost feel, when her look fell on me, the bodily sensation of something snapping or becoming released within me. It was as if a spring, holding back a certain force, had been suddenly freed from its catch, and had, catapult-like, sent a new power into action."

Kildare becomes the little school-teacher's knight, and she repays his devotion by making a man of him. She teaches him, she scolds him out of his evil habits and encourages him in his struggles to live decently and honestly. At the end of his endeavors there is the goal of her love. That the culmination of this story of real life is not the conventional "happy ending" of romance does not impair the true optimism of the book. Mamie Rose's work had been too well done for Owen Kildare not to meet his sorrow like a man.

Like a man he has resolved to give his life to the service of the people from whom he has arisen. He ends his book with the resolution:

"I want to dedicate my pen, no matter how ungifted, to their service, that others may know, as I know, of the places and conditions where fellow-beings begin to rail against their God and men because they deem themselves forgotten. I want to show that often their hearts hunger most and not their stomachs, and want to ask you to believe that they, as well as others, can not only feel hunger and cold, but can also love and despair."

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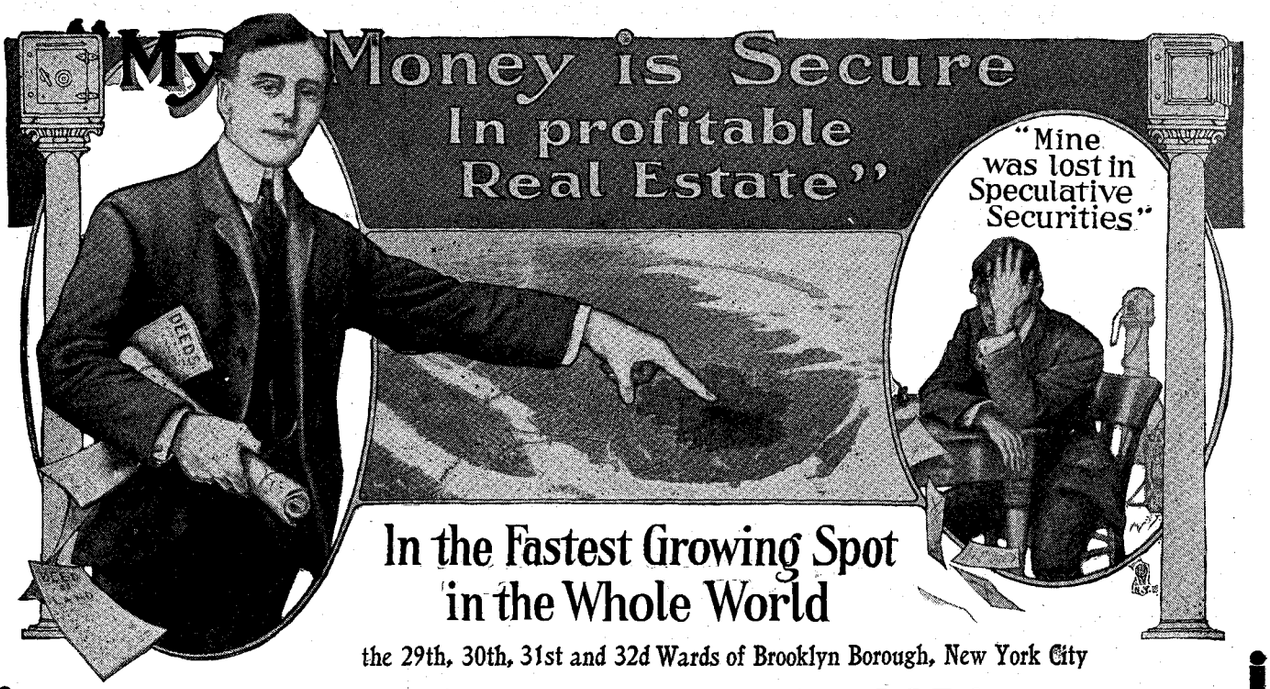

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Everyman."—Edited, with an introduction by Montrose J. Moses. (J. T. Taylor & Co., $1.)

"Justice to the Woman."—Bernie Babcock. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

"Sunday Talks on Nature Topics."—D. A. Jordon. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75.)

"Wanted—A Wife."—A Bachelor. (Daniel V. Wien & Co., New York.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vols. XII., XIII., and XIV. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Canon of Reason and Virtue."—Translated from the Chinese by Paul Carus. (Open Court Publishing Company, $0.25 net.)

"St Anselm."—Translated from the Latin by Sidney Norton Deane. (Open Court Publishing Company, paper, $0.50 net.)

"The Mother of Washington and Her Times."—Mrs. Roger a Pryor. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50.)

"The Nemesis of Froude."—Sir James C. Browne and Alexander Carlyle. (John Lane, $1 net.)

"Daniel Webster for Young Americans."—Edited by Charles F. Richardson. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"A Little Brother to the Bear."—William J. Long. (Ginn & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Rosine."—Catherine Von Scyler. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Ship of State."—By Those at the Helm. (Ginn & Co.)

"Princely Men in the Heavenly Kingdom."—Harlan P. Beach. United Society of Christian Endeavor, $0.50.)

"Mountain Walks of a Recluse."—Rev. E. C. Burr. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Infection and Immunity."—George M. Sternberg. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Miladi."—Clara E. Laughlin. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.20 net.)

"The Mutual Way in Moral Training."—Patterson Du Boise. (F. H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"Poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti."—Edited by Elizabeth Luther Cary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, in two volumes, $6.50.)

"History of Freemasonry."—W. H. Grimshaw. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Life and Love."—Anna Meixner. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Woman in Stone."—Harriet Wheeler. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

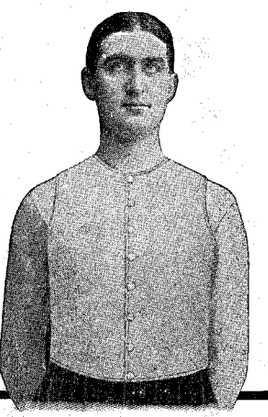
"Do Animals Think?"—H. Recordon. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Other Girl."—Samuel E. McDonald. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"A Romance and Tragedy of a Summer."—Mrs. D. H. Wall. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Sketches in Ebony and Gold."—Mary Cochran Thurman. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"The Soundings of Hell."—Rev. Sidney C. Kendall, Los Angeles, Cal.



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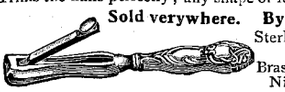

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Not till thou pay me the toll,
Not till thou tell me my name!
tone of wonder; for spread for the feet were flowers
hen I bore in to my hearth the silken-haired stranger—
trange unto me was her heart, strange to her mine,
nd soft and doubtful she trembled, like the blue eve. . . .
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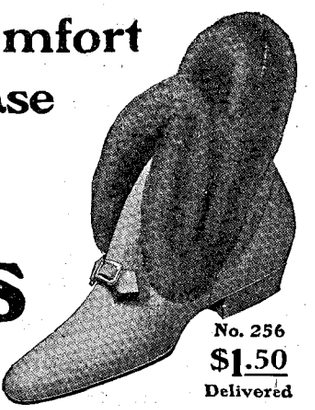

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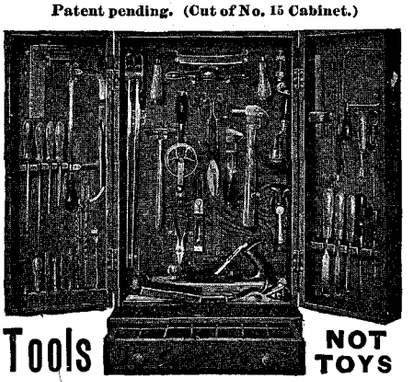

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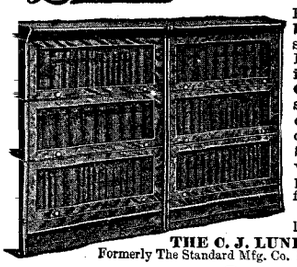

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Tell me my name.
Stair of meeting, where nightly I called the call
Of the exultant, the earth-engirdling, the nightingale,—
And one from the stairhead, infinite-eyed and slow,
Came down in her gliding brightness into my soul. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Window, O far-seen Window, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Window of parting,—for here would my proud one stand
Arrayed in dreams and roses,—here if by chance
Any that she loved much, in going looked not back,
Stooped she to mingle sighs and tears with the rose. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Chest, O thou oaken Chest, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Coffer of vision; with bloom upon far mountains,
With rays upon ocean isles when the mighty were still,
With these did she weave her dresses, simple and secret,
Fragrant and here compacted, sealed even from me. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Table, ah! merry Table, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Table of honor, for here in the vast evening
On the head of his pale companion and plighted friend,
A man I remember inflicted his lordly anger
In words that return, return, return to him now. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Cradle, O Cradle, wilt thou not let me pass?
Tell me my name.
Other children she bare, but this, the beloved one,
This was taken from her, this that she loved full well,
And the eyes of her turned from earth, and she rose and followed it
At dawn, when the birds and the young children sing. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

Bed, thou snow-silent Bed, may I not pass?
Tell me my name.
Ask him not, terrible image, ask not, for she
The woman by whom he lay down to whisper, "Forgive!"
Sings here no more, nor save in the thoughts of friends
Sleeps here no more, but heavened in the souls of children. . . .
Pass on, pass on!

—*From the Fortnightly Review.*

Husband and Wife.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Reach out your arms, and hold me close and fast;
Tell me you had no memories of your past,
That mar this love of ours so great, so vast.

THANKSGIVING

is the time specially set apart for us to stop grumbling about our adversities for a moment and to consider our various blessings. The Old Bookkeeper—who speaks with authority for all those who use Inks and kindred products—says that some of the greatest blessings he has to be thankful for, year in and year out, are

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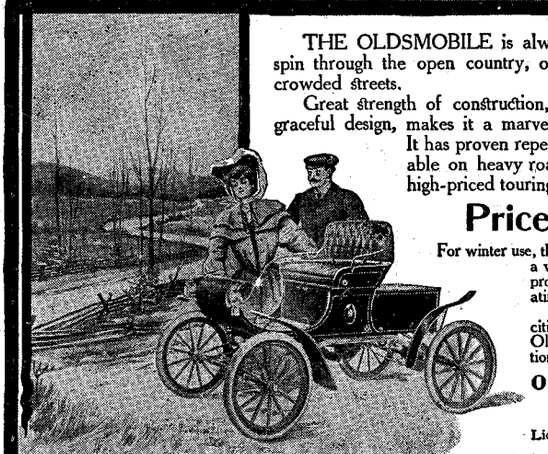

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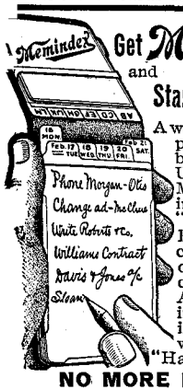

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Some truths are cheapened, when too oft averred.
Does not the deed speak louder than the word?
(*Dear Christ, that old dream woke again, and stirred!*)

As you love me, you never loved before?
Tho oft you say it, say it yet once more.
My heart is jealous of those days of yore.

Sweet wife, dear comrade, mother of my child,
My life is yours, by memory undefiled.
(*It stirs again, that passion brief and wild!*)

You never knew such happy hours as this—
We two alone, our hearts surcharged with bliss?
Nor other kisses, sweet as my own kiss?

I was a thirsty field, long parched with drought,
You were the warm rain blowing from the south.
(*But, oh, the crimson madness of her mouth!*)

You would not, if you could, go down life's track,
For just one little moment, and bring back
Some vanished rapture, that you miss or lack?

I am content; you are my life, my all.
(*One burning hour, but one could I recall—*
God! how men lie when driven to the wall!)

—*From Smart Set, November.*

PERSONALS.

Trowbridge Loaned the Money.—Here is an amusing anecdote which Mr. J. T. Trowbridge relates in his recent book of literary reminiscences, "My Own Story":

"After I had been so far prospered as to be able to place a small deposit in a savings-bank, the father of a family once besought me for a loan of sixty dollars. When I told him, to my sincere regret, that I had no such sum at command, he made answer that his quarter's rent was due, that he had been unable to collect some bills he had relied on to make up the needful sum, and he didn't know which way to turn, if I couldn't help him. 'I haven't it,' I repeated; 'but'—I thought of my poor little savings-bank deposit, and of a family man's natural distress of being unable to pay his rent—'I might possibly raise it for you.' Altho I knew there would be a loss of accumulated and prospective interest if I withdrew my money from the bank, and I could not think of taking interest from a friend, his expressions of gratitude paid me in advance for any such sacrifice. I went at once and drew the sixty dollars, which I handed him without saying how I had come by it. He paid me in a week or two, thanked me warmly, and added this naïve remark: 'If you hadn't lent me the money, I should have had to take it out of the savings-bank, and have lost the interest.' I smiled and held my peace."

Mr. Balfour's Gallantry.—Mr. Balfour has a gallant way, according to London *Answers*, of paying pretty compliments to ladies. It says that driving through Kingston one day, he passed a huge red motor-car that stood before an imposing mansion of gray stone.

A young girl in a white gown sat in the car, and as the premier glided by she bowed to him and smiled. But the premier did not appear to see her.

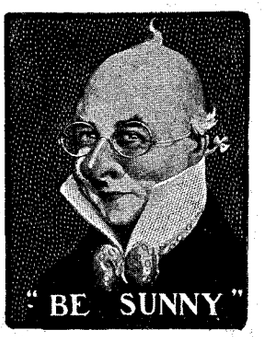
The young girl looked embarrassed, vexed. She bit her lip. She thought a moment. Then she took hold of the wheel of her machine, pressed with her small foot the bulb that made the horn toot grufly, and swiftly she shot after Mr. Balfour.

Soon the great car overtook the carriage and halted. The young girl, an old friend of Mr. Balfour's, extended her hand, and, as he took it, she said reproachfully:

"You passed me a while ago without looking at me."

With a gallant smile and inclination of the head, the premier answered:

"If I had looked at you I couldn't have passed you."



"Force-Thoughts"

By SUNNY JIM

I BELIEVE that the man of to-day has what might be called a light-running, in-door stomach.

¶ A few centuries ago we were all out-door dwellers — Robber Barons, Cannibal Kings, Doughty Knights and such historical novel characters. We ate great meals of half-cooked meats, washed them down with gallons of mead and ale, and got along splendidly. Because we lived out-doors and had out-door stomachs.

¶ There was little machinery in those days and we did more muscle work. Cities like London were next door to the country; to-day it's all different.

¶ It's time diet changed to suit the times.

¶ If machinery does most of the muscle work nowadays, it must also help us with our digestion. "FORCE" is the furthest advance towards an ideal food for the stomach of to-day. Just now we want as much nutrition as we did when we were Robber Barons, but only half as much work for these light-running, in-door stomachs of ours.

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They do not Hurry.
Nor Worry!
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Be Sunny.

¶ Which reminds me that I've written a book—my first.

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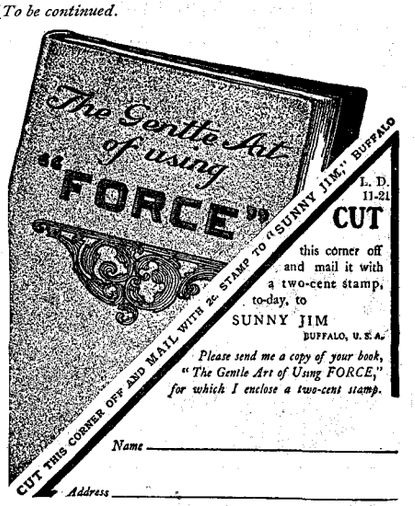
Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(*To be continued.*



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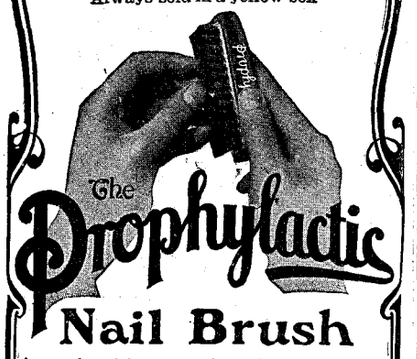

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No Hurry.—Joaquin Miller, "The Poet of the Sierras," recently visited a friend in Boston whose literary tastes run largely to Emerson, Browning, and Maeterlinck. This friend, says *Lippincott's Magazine*, found the venerable poet in the library one afternoon deeply absorbed in a book.

"What are you reading?" asked the Bostonian.

"A novel by Bret Harte," replied the poet.

The Hubbite sniffed. "I can not see," said he, "how an immortal being can waste his time with such stuff."

"Are you quite sure," asked Miller, "that I am an immortal being?"

"Why, of course you are," was the unwary reply.

"In that case," responded the Californian grimly, "I don't see why I should be so very economical of my time."

Obliging Highwayman. — Ex-Congressman John Bell tells a story of a time when he once got into a grave peril on account of his nose. The New York *Times* relates the story as follows:

He was going to Leadville in the early days on a stage-coach which was held up by highwaymen. The passengers were ranged in a row outside with their hands up, the familiar attitude being enforced by a gun in the hands of one of the gentlemen of the road, while the other went through the various pockets at his leisure.

In the midst of the ceremony Mr. Bell's nose began to itch with that maddening persistency calculated to drive to insanity or the grave if not relieved. Involuntarily his right hand began to lower itself to the seat of trouble.

"Hands up there!" called the man behind the gun, sternly.

Bell's hand shot back into place, but in a moment began to lower itself again.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the bandit. "Are you anxious to become a leadmine?"

"My nose itches so I can't stand it any longer," said Mr. Bell. "I've simply got to scratch it."

"No, you hain't," replied the road agent, "because I'll do it for you."

With which he proceeded to scratch the prospectively Congressional nose with the muzzle of his shotgun.

The Head of the Steel Trust.—William Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is only thirty-seven years old. His advancement has been even swifter than that of his predecessor, but the public interest has been less than that inspired by the remarkable career of Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab began life as a grocer's clerk with wages of $2.50 a week, while Mr. Corey contends that he was sixteen years old when he went to work, and that his wages were less than one dollar a day. Ralph D. Paine, in *The World's Work*, gives a brief sketch of Mr. Corey from the time he entered the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Paine says:

Andrew Carnegie was keeping a keen lookout for young men who promised to be equal to their

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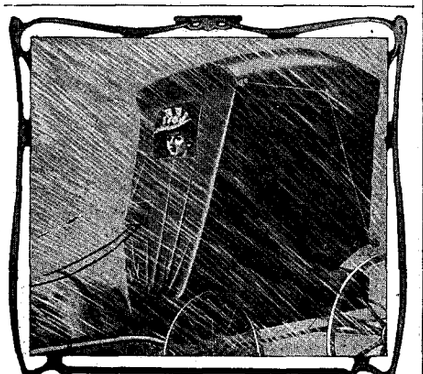

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rtunities, and his heads of departments were
ucted to report this sort of material as it
ed itself. Thus young Corey was put to
ling men before he was out of his teens.
promoted to the order department, he was
after transferred to the plate-mill at Home-
, and at twenty-one years of age he was
superintendent of the plate-mills and the
-hearth department of the plant.
ıe was Charles M. Schwab at the age of
ıty-one superintendent of the Homestead
.s, lord over 4,000 men, and William E. Corey
ng up so fast behind him that at the same age
he placed in charge of the armor-plant of the
ıegie Company, then a costly and complicated
riment.
ıen Mr. Corey was made superintendent of
Homestead works in 1895 he was fully
pped to handle the Congressional storm of
tigation which broke in the following year.
r proposing an arbitrary price of $300 per ton,
h the manufacturers refused to accept, Con-
s authorized preparations for erecting a
ınment armor-plant, but then backed down
accepted the terms of the Carnegie Company.
ıe is little reference to Mr. Corey in the annals
ıe controversy, whether in the Congressional
ıts or in the large number of volumes and
les dealing with the Carnegie Company and
steel industry in general. But during his con-
ion with the Homestead works he was the
n behind the guns" when Mr. Carnegie or
Schwab wished knowledge that was thor-
h.

1901 Mr. Corey was made president of the
negie Steel Company. When that company
e into the fold of the United States Steel Cor-
ation, Mr. Corey's opinion still carried weight
ne new organization. To quote further:

hen the National Steel Company and the
erican Steel Hoop Company were absorbed by
Carnegie organization Mr. Corey was elected
he presidency of the two companies merged,
in their reorganization, consolidation, and
ıomical adjustment he found an admirable
ning-ground for administrative and financial
erience, and showed himself capable of being
t in line of promotion to Mr. Schwab.
s Mr. Carnegie reserved the right to have a
ısive voice in the election of the president of
corporation during its first five years, it was
ain that in the case of Mr. Schwab's death or
rement a Carnegie Company man would suc-
d him. In Mr. Corey the succession is the
ıax of a career duplicating that of Mr. Schwab
very round of the ladder, through Homestead
the presidency of the Carnegie Company.
ıeover, the new president is also a man most
eptable to Mr. Morgan and his interests in the
poration. His conservatism and freedom from
ıtangling alliances" and his working methods
monize with the views both of the great iron
ster and of the great financier.

---

ot Observed.—"Love is blind, you know,
a," said the pretty girl.
Guess you are right," replied the stern parent.
hat is the reason people in love never see the
ck."—Chicago *News*.

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"Maria," said Mr. Griggsley, as she started for the stairway, "I wouldn't go. It sounds like a mouse."

After she had jumped back into bed and covered herself with two quilts and a blanket, Mr. Griggsley heard these words, in low, plaintive tones:

"If you love me, John, please don't desert me."
—London *Tit-Bits.*

A Few Genuine Excuses.—

"Teacher: Georgie's mother got no catching illness. She got a girl. Very respectfully,
"HIS AUNT."

"Teacher, I dink you are a fool. You wan my boy to read when he don't no no alferbits. Please teach him some."

"Teacher: Please excuse Rachel for being away those two days her grandmother died to oblige her mother. MRS. RENSKI."

"Miss: My boy tells me when I trink beer der overcoat from my stummack gets too thick. Please be so kind and intervere in my family affairs. MRS. C."

"Teacher: If Louis is bad please lick him until his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a good deal of the mule in him. He takes after his father. MRS. P."

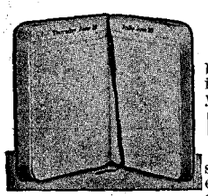
"Miss Brown: You must stop teach my Lizzie fiscal torture she needs yet reading and figors mit sums more as that, if I want her to do jumpin I can make her jump. MRS. CANAVOWSKI."

"Teacher: What shall I do mit Charley? Me and my man can't nothing make of him. When we want to lick der little imp he gets the bed under where we can't reach for him and must put a hook on der bedroom door to hold him for his licking. Please soak him in school shust as often as you got time. MRS. SNIEDVELT."

—Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

Johnny's Essay on the Hog.—The hog is called a hog b'cuz he makes a hog of himself. It runs in the family. All hogs are hogs. The hog has two sides to his character, one of which is good to eat and the other we can't so cordjully admire. As an article of diet the hog is one of the warmest friends of the human race that I know of. Most him is good for food and the rest is useful in making sausages, bristle brushes, and other utensils. Nearly everything about him is palatable but his voice. The latter always seems to me to sound as if it had kind o' soured. It is said that you can't make a silk purse out of a—er—h'm!—lady-hog's ear. I have never heard of any fool big enough to try to. As a citizen the hog is not so warm. His manners and instincts are gross in the extreme, and his sole ambition 'pears to be to eat from early morn till far into the night. When a man is dead he becomes the late Mr. So-and-so, and we say nice things about him. When a hog is dead he is pork, and pa often says, "Confound this pork!" When I eat too much pa calls me a pig. A pig is a hog's little boy. This is all I know about the hog.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Now go, write it before them on a table, and note it in a book. —ISAIAH, XXX. 8.



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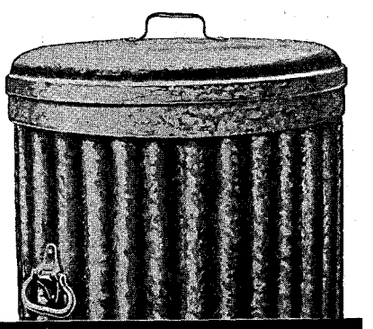

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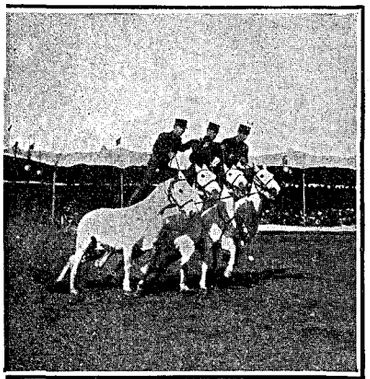

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Current Events.

Foreign.

PANAMA AND COLOMBIA.

November 9.—Panama appoints a commission to go to Washington to negotiate a canal treaty. The United States is preparing to prevent Colombian troops from landing on the isthmus.

November 10.—Panama notifies General Reyes, who is on his way with peace proposals from Colombia, that his mission is useless. France recognizes the *de facto* Government of Panama.

November 11.—Serious rioting occurs in Bogota when the news of the Panama revolt was received.

November 12.—More violence occurs in Cartagena and Barranquilla at the news of the Panama revolt.

November 13.—Mr. Bunau-Varilla is formerly received by President Roosevelt as minister of the republic of Panama. The United States War Department denies reports that troops were to be sent to the isthmus.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 9.—Signor Rosano, Italian Minister of Finance, commits suicide. He was accused by the Socialists of corruption.

Armenians attempt to start a revolt in the Province of Erzeroum, Asia Minor; two bands are dispersed by the Turkish troops.

November 10.—It is reported that the revolutionists in Santo Domingo have won, and that General Jiminez has been proclaimed President.

An official statement is made by Germany that no protest had been received from Colombia, and that there was no question of interference in matters relating to Panama.

November 11.—United States Minister Powell refuses to recognize the insurgent government in Santo Domingo.

November 12.—Premier Combes announces that the French Government intended to bring in a bill to restrict still further the powers of the religious orders.

The Lebaudy dirigible balloon sails from Moisson to Paris, reaching an average speed of twenty-seven and one-quarter miles an hour.

November 13.—Russian and imperial Chinese troops figure in an encounter near Shan-Hai-Kwan.

November 14.—Dissatisfaction is expressed in Japan over the delay in carrying on the negotiations in regard to Manchuria.

November 15.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena leave Rome on their way to London.

The Dominican Government agrees to appoint arbitrators to settle the dispute with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

November 9.—The LVIII. Congress meets in special session under the President's call to enact legislation to make the Cuban reciprocity treaty effective.

House: Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, is elected speaker, and Representative Hitt, of Illinois, introduced and the House adopted a resolution calling on the President for information regarding the Panama revolution.

November 10.—President Roosevelt's message on Cuban reciprocity is read in both houses.

November 12.—*Senate:* The eligibility of Senator Smoot, of Utah, is discussed.

House: A bill to put the Cuban reciprocity

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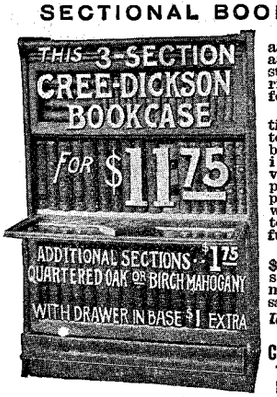

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treaty into effect is introduced by Senator Payne, of New York.

November 13.—*House:* The Cuban Reciprocity bill is favorably reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Final vote will be taken on the 19th.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 9.—President Roosevelt urges Senator Hanna to remain chairman of the Republican National Committee and conduct the campaign next year.

American Federation of Labor opens its convention in Boston; President Gompers says that the international labor-unions and his own union had gained 442,100 members within the past year.

November 10.—The Cabinet approves of the President's Panama policy.

Miss May Goelet is married to the Duke of Roxburghe in New York.

November 11.—Wages are reduced 10 per cent. in the cotton-mills of Fall River and Taunton, Mass.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, returns from his trip abroad; he remarked that the relations between this country and Russia were extremely friendly, and that the Kishineff incident had been buried.

November 12.—A bitter fight is being made against confirmation of the nomination of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be major general.

November 13.—Andrew H. Green, known as the "Father of Greater New York," is shot and killed by an insane negro.

November 14.—Cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island reduce wages of mill operators 10 per cent.; about 25,000 workers will be affected.

The Northern Colorado coal strike is settled; the miners receive an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages.

CHESS.

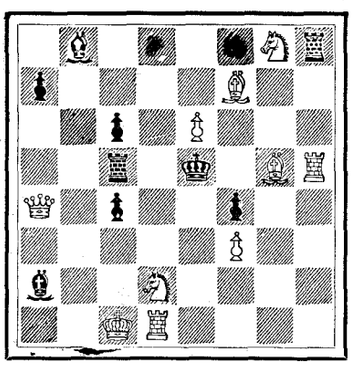
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 880.

By THE REV. J. JESPERSEN,

First Prize, *Noorse Schaakbond.*

Black - Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

1 b 4 S r; p 4 B 2; 2 p 1 P 3; 2 r 1 k 1 B R; Q 1 p 2 p 2; 5 P 2; b 2 S 4; 2 K R 4.

White mates in two moves.

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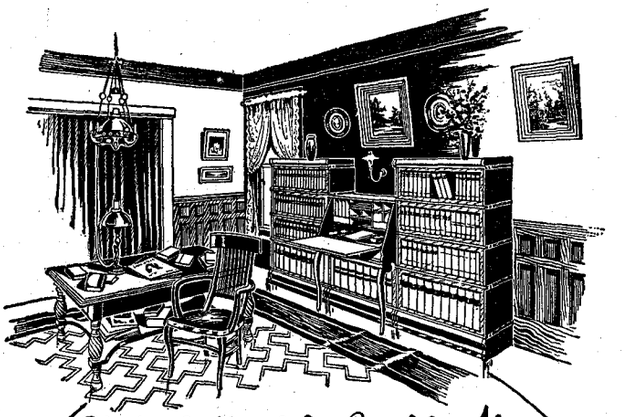

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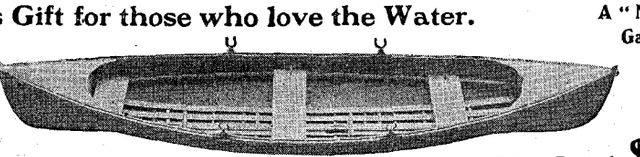

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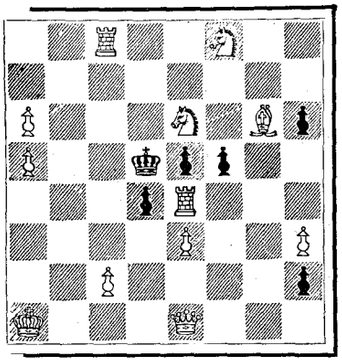
Problem 881.

omposed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
F. W. WYNNE, Dudley, England.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

, S 2; 8; P 3 S 1 B p; P 2 k p p 2; 3 p R 3;
', 2 P 4 p; K 3 Q 3.

ite mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 875. Key-move.

—Kt 2	2. Q—K B sq	3. Q—Q B 4, mate
K 5	K—Q 4	
	.....	3. Q—Q 3 mate
	2. K—Q 5	
..	Kt—K 3 dbl. ch	3. Q—R 6 mate
—Q 4	2. K—K 3	
	.....	3. Kt—B 5, mate
	2 K—Q 5	
...	Q—R 8 ch	3. Kt—B, 4 mate
K 5	2. K—Q 4	
...	Q—Q sq ch	3. Q—Q 3, mate
her	2. K—K 5	

ed by M. W. H., University of Virginia; ev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, ster, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Or- F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. , Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the . G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, rsity of Virginia; H. A. Seller, Denver; E. Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, O. Hagman, Brooklyn; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, Dr. R. O'C. San Francisco; E. A. C., Kin- ok, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; St., Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; J. harton, Sherman, Tex; T. Hilgers, Union J. J.: C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.

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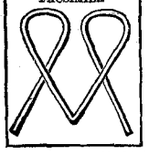

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excellent for ingenuity or beauty of mates, and this is one of them"—M. M.; "Lacks grace and beauty"—G. D.; "A good staple 2-er with easy key"—F. S. F.; "Clever"—J. G. L.; "A bold, but obvious key. The right and left captives by K P are interesting"—J. H. S.; "Remarkably good"—C. N. F.; "Easy"—W. T. St. A.; "An unpretendeng but studious performance"—W. R. C.; 'Excellent"—A. H.

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In addition to those reported, T. E. N., Redlands, Cal., got 871; "Try again," Kendallville, Ind. C. Supe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 873; T. H., 873 annd 874.

Mieses Visits New York.

The German master, Jacques Mieses, recently played a series of match-games with five strongest players of the Manhattan Chess-club—Ettlinger, Roething, Baird, Finn and Phillips—and won all the games. In the Brooklyn Chess-club, he lost his game with Fox. The following game is not a model by any means. It looks as if Mieses were "taking chances" and waiting for Phillips to make a "fluke," which he did.

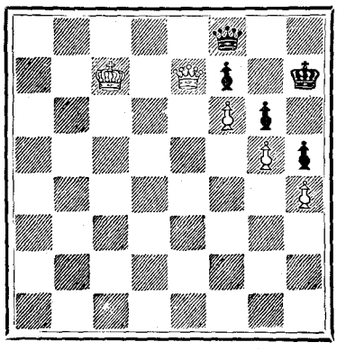
Sicilian Defense.

PHILLIPS. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*	PHILLIPS. *White.*	MIESES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	16 Q—B 3	Kt—K sq
2 Kt—K B 3	P—K 3	17 Kt—Kt 5	Q—Q 2
3 P—Q 4	P x P	18 B—K 3	P—B 4
4 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3	19 Q R—Q sq	Q—K 3
5 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	20 B—B 5	R—B 2
6 P—Q B 3	P—K 4	21 Q—Q 5	Q x Q
7 Kt—B 5	P—Q 4	22 R x Q	P—Kt 3
8 P x P	Q x P	23 B—R 3	P—Q R 3
9 Kt—K 3	Q—Q sq	24 Kt—Q 6	R—Q 2
10 Castles	Q—B 2	25 K R—Q sq	Q R—Q sq
11 R—K sq	B—K 3	26 P—Q B 4	Kt—K 2
12 B—B 5	B x B	27 Kt x P	Kt x R
13 Kt x B	P—K Kt 3	28 Kt x B	Kt—B 5
14 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 2	29 Resigns.	
15 Kt—R 3	Castles		

A Real End-Game.

The following position was brought about in a game played recently in Mechanics Institute Chess and Checker Club, San Francisco.

Contributed by R. O'C.



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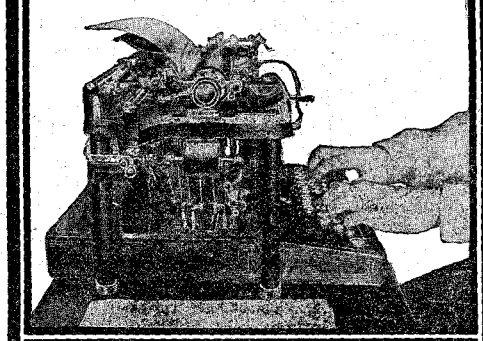

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